

... ..



## IOWA PREPARING TO GREET CLUBS OF BUSINESS WOMEN

5000 Delegates of National Federation to Take up Problems of Policy at Convention in Des Moines—Active Program Is Planned

DES MOINES, Ia., July 8 (Special)—Means for providing at least a high school education for every girl in business, through co-operation with school systems in all states, and to promote literacy in all communities, will be among the questions of policy placed before the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, eighth annual convention here July 13-17 inclusive.

Measures to increase the usefulness of the clubs to young women in business and the professions will be inaugurated, with a view to increasing the total membership to 100,000 by 1930. During the past year the membership has increased to around 47,000, distributed among more than 780 local clubs, which are expected to send 5000 delegates to Des Moines. More than 100 new clubs will be admitted to membership at the convention.

In addition to reaffirming its stand on important questions of public policy—among them ratification of the child labor amendment, establishment of a federal Department of Education and of a permanent federal employment service for unemployment relief and research, and the Fess Amendment to the Smith-Hughes Act furthering home economics training—the convention will be asked to put its own housekeeping in order definitely. This is stated by Mrs. Olive Joy Wright of Cleveland, national president, who emphasizes the need of a permanent plan for financing the organization.

**Must Face the Facts**

"We must face facts at this convention," said Mrs. Wright, in an interview. "It is impossible to continue our work as a constructive force without the adoption of a definite plan of finance. With the increase of dues to \$2 per member, we can put the federation on a rock-bottom foundation and our financial worries for all time will be overcome."

Concerning the organization's progressing educational program looking toward raising the educational standards of women, Mrs. Wright said:

"The business and professional woman owes it to herself, to her job and to her community to be a wise, alert and intelligent citizen. We are going to strive for the adoption of a constructive, legislative and educational program at the convention to bring this about."

The question of the blanket amendment for equal rights as proposed by the National Woman's Party, will also be a matter for debate. Personally, Mrs. Wright says she is not in favor of its adoption at the convention. Action will also be taken, she believes, on the enforcement of prohibition and on the changing of the conventions of the body from annual to biennial gatherings.

**Mrs. Wright Leaves Office**

Mrs. Wright also claimed that she would not consider re-election because of her recent choice as executive of the Cleveland Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Something in the way of a survey of national opinion on the ethics of independently employed women is likely to be obtained at Des Moines through discussions of problems especially concerning women in business, according to Miss Emma Dot Partridge, executive secretary of the federation.

A local committee, headed by Miss Carrie M. Bell, is also at work many weeks mapping out a program to convince the delegates, who come from 47 states of the Union, of Iowa's hospitality. Preceding the opening

business session, July 13, at Hotel Savery, a reception in honor of the national officers and executive board will be held at the State Capitol. John Hammill, Governor, Mrs. Hammill and other State and city officials have been asked to extend the welcome.

**Mass Meeting at Coliseum**

A mass meeting will be held at the Coliseum on the night of July 13 at which Mrs. Ida Clark Clyde, editorial writer for Pictorial Review, will give an address, "Help Wanted—Female." George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, is expected to be another speaker.

The entire convention travels to Ames on Wednesday, July 14, where

### She Enjoys a Big Task



EMMA DOT PARTRIDGE  
Secretary of National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

the State College of Iowa will be hostesses to the women. The new \$500,000 Home Economics Building dedicated last spring will be the focal point for the delegates. Here will be prepared the foods for the "All-Iowa Dinner." The menu will be composed of dishes prepared exclusively from products raised by different branches of the college, ranging all the way from meat and dairy products to pastry.

**General Sessions Begin July 13**

Because of the large number of delegates, the majority of the meetings will be divided in four or more

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

**U. S. Weather Bureau Report**

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and probably Friday; little change in temperature; gentle shifting winds.

Southwestern New England: Fair tonight and probably Friday; little change in temperature; gentle shifting winds, becoming moderate southwest.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably light showers in the south portion; slightly warmer tonight; the interior; gentle to moderate west and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures	
(8 a. m. Standard time, 15th meridian)	
Albany .....	66
Atlantic City ..	74
Boston .....	71
Buffalo .....	66
Calgary .....	66
Charleston .....	75
Chicago .....	76
Denver .....	64
Des Moines .....	74
Eastport .....	64
Galveston .....	82
Hatfield .....	80
Helena .....	58
Jacksonville ..	74
Kansas City ..	72
Los Angeles ..	82

**High Tides at Boston**  
Thursday, 11:11 p. m.; Friday, 11:49 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 9:35 p. m.

groups, alphabetically, by states or according to professional and business interests.

The first general session of the convention, beginning on the morning of July 13 will consist of reports of officers and committees with an address by Thyrus W. Ames, dean of the University of Pennsylvania, on "Seeing Myself as a Club Member." All general sessions will be held in the mornings of each day, afternoons being given over to round-table meetings of national committees conducted by national chairmen. Around the rooms in which these meetings will be held, will be placed the state exhibits of committee work done in each state.

The national federation banquet will be held at 6:30 p. m., July 15, and will be divided into seven groups. Among the speakers are Miss Mary Stewart, national legislative chairman of the federation; Lena Madeline Phillips, attorney of New York City; Adella Pritchard, past president, and Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest, honorary president.

State breakfasts will be held on the morning of July 16 followed by the business meeting called to order by

## These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

- (1) How many bananas are consumed in Berlin weekly?
- (2) What is a mumpimus?
- (3) How is fresh fruit furnished Los Angeles charitable institutions?
- (4) To what does a Tokyo paper attribute the rise of Japan?
- (5) How will the "radio postman" function?
- (6) How does Berlin rank with Paris in number of automobiles?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

### JAPANESE PRINCE URGES JOINT UNDERSTANDING

TOKYO, July 8 (AP)—A plea for closer understanding between Japan and the United States by a prince of the blood imperial, from whom public expressions are extremely rare because of their aloofness, has been made by Prince Asaka, who traveled through America a few months ago.

The Prince took occasion at a dinner of the American-Japan Society in his honor to express for himself and his consort, a sister of the Emperor, appreciation of the courtesies shown them in the United States. He spoke in high terms of hospitality extended by President Coolidge and leading citizens of New York, Washington and other cities, and urged closer study in both Japan and the United States of the other nation's history, institutions and arts.

"It is not difficult at times to understand people having the same historical past," the Prince said, "how much more difficult must it be in the case of peoples who differ so much in traditions, customs and modes of thought. The people of Japan must seek every opportunity to know the people of the United States and similarly the American people should spare no effort to know us better."

### SOUND CIVIC GROWTH FAVORED, NOT 'BOOMS'

BERKELEY, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Growth in quality, not quantity, should be the aim of a city, was the opinion expressed by Charles K. Keeler, managing director of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, in an annual report. "This organization, according to the report, works on the policy of discouraging 'booms' and encouraging instead a sound growth as a result of establishing facilities for superior education and under which to live."

The report shows Berkeley to have an assessed valuation of \$77,680,000; bank clearings of \$289,912,322; building permits of \$10,054,728. The population is set at 50,000 and the school enrollment in September at 14,559, exclusive of evening school pupils.

### CENTURY TO TURN \$1000 INTO \$1,000,000 FUND

FRESNO, Calif., July 8 (AP)—Planning a million dollar endowment fund for Chandler College, Havana, as a memorial to his son, the Rev. W. G. Fletcher, pastor of the White Temple Methodist Church, South, has deposited the sum of \$1000 with the board of trustees of his church.

The money with securing interest is to be held by the board for 100 years, when the Rev. Mr. Fletcher estimates, it will amount to \$1,000,000. It will then go toward the support of the college he helped to found.

**CHRYSLER'S BIG OUTPUT PAID**

Chrysler Corporation produced 13,232 cars in June and 14,575 in the first six months of 1928. The total production represents a gain of 24.5 per cent over 11,461 in the corresponding period of 1927.

### LEAGUE SCANS AUTUMN WORK

Committees Appointed to Prepare Ground for Investigation

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—At the close of the first session of the Preparatory Economic Conference there was a general readiness on the part of all the members of the committee to express extreme satisfaction at the results already accomplished. In particular Arthur Shaw and Mr. Oudiz, the English and the Dutch representatives of Labor on the committee, declared that the demands of the four Labor delegates had been amply met. It was, indeed, a pleasing feature of this first session that perfect cordiality existed between the representatives of Labor, of industrial, financial and agricultural interests.

Mr. Layton, a member of the committee, said: "Machinery has been set in motion for the collection of the information without which the committee cannot diagnose the causes of the world's present economic difficulties. Once the committee is possessed of the necessary information it can proceed to a diagnosis of the causes of the world's economic difficulties. This will be the second stage in the work of the committee."

The selection and classification of the problems concerning which information will be collected by the League of Nations, the International Labor Office and the Institute of Agriculture at Rome, before the next meeting of the committee in October, was entrusted to three subcommittees.

**Committees to Investigate**

The committee on agricultural problems has drawn up the lines for an inquiry which will consist of an analysis of production, transport and distribution conditions for the years 1926-27 and the years 1928, 1929 and 1930, of agricultural products.

This survey will show the extent to which production in each area exceeds or falls short of the present volume, the world tendency in each product, the extent to which overcapacity in agricultural production exceeds or falls short of present requirements, the extent to which the prices of agricultural products fluctuate, the extent to which the prices of each class of agricultural products vary above or below the general price level of other raw materials and of manufactured articles, the actions and reactions between prices, production, overcapacity (trade and stocks), and a comparison of these tendencies with the variations of population in the different areas.

This subcommittee also drew up a scheme for the inauguration of an inquiry into three groups of currency and finance problems: Public financial monetary systems and credits and balances of payment. It also arranged for an inquiry into various population questions such as the fluctuations of population arising out of the world war, natural movements of population, and artificial movements of population.

**World Conditions**

The subcommittee on industrial production and trade, and the economic situation of the entire world with regard to production and inter-

national trade should be studied for the years 1926-27 and 1928-29. Special studies were suggested of the key industries: coal, iron, steel, engineering, shipbuilding, cotton, and certain industries which are of particular interest: wool, chemical products (particularly potash), electrical engineering, silk and artificial silk and petroleum.

A subcommittee on commerce and marketing problems proposed a division of these problems into those connected with freedom of trade and those connected with the tariff. Under the first heading importation, exportation, regulation of imports or exports, monopolies of sale, purchase or transport and state trading will be examined. Under the second the nomenclature, the nature, the advantages and disadvantages, and the rates of tariff will be studied.

### FINDS CANADA LAND OF WEALTH

Duchess of Atholl Points to Splendid Opportunities Awaiting Workers

LONDON—(Hard work is the great touchstone of success in Canada as elsewhere in the world, much hard work has been done in the past by a too lavish painting of the bright side of the picture overseas and men have returned to England disappointed because they had not realized the importance of industry."

So spoke the Duchess of Atholl, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, home again from her mission as one of the British delegates to the National Educational Council recently held in Canada.

"I enjoyed it all immensely," said the Duchess. "My first impression of the wealth of the Canadian people—extended alike to those coming, like myself, on special errands, and to all who come to make their homes in the Dominion. My next abiding impression, I think, is the beauty of the scenery—the St. Lawrence, so majestic a gateway to the east; Vancouver, a harbor of unique beauty on the west; Niagara and its beautiful belt of fruit-bearing land; the lakes and forests of western Ontario, and the endless tract of prairie, dotted over with little gray houses, a picture of a delightful life."

"Truly a great country, already wealthy, but with latent wealth yet to be developed, and well worthy of all the toil that sons and daughters of the British Empire devote to its resources. Yet the tragedy of it is so much to do and so few to join the great work. Above all, Canada needs men and women—men to work on the land, women to make homes. But it is important that they should be the right sort, and that they should know what to expect."

"I am glad to learn that the Canadian Government is now impressing upon emigrants the fact that pioneering means no life of ease. It should be more generally realized, however, that the Government is prepared to accept a certain proportion of inexperienced men who are willing to take up agricultural work under the reduced fares scheme, by which it is possible to get to Halifax for \$3 and to Winnipeg for \$4.10."

**PROVINCETOWN**

100-1000 people will be in Provincetown on July 10-11-12. The town will be crowded with people from all over the world. The town will be crowded with people from all over the world. The town will be crowded with people from all over the world.

## STATEWIDE ARITHMETIC CONTEST SHOWS NEED FOR MORE ACCURACY

Chairman in Charge of Schools Test Finds More Careful Attention to Fundamentals Is Necessary by Teachers and Methods

If accuracy is a first consideration in the simple operations of arithmetic, the data on percentage of pupils making a perfect score reveal a need for greater attention in this field, according to Guy M. Wilson of Boston University School of Education and chairman of the statewide arithmetic contest, recently conducted in Massachusetts schools.

The returns from this contest have been subjected to careful scrutiny, and the final findings are now made public for the first time. From them Mr. Wilson deduces that there is need for continuing drill on fundamental processes in the upper grades, the sixth and seventh, for example; that processes are introduced too rapidly in the lower grades, overburdening the children and leading naturally to errors and inaccuracies; that the third grade, in the typical course of study especially, is overloaded with addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions and Roman numerals and that better results would be obtained if less were attempted.

**Thinks Time Wasted**

Mr. Wilson thinks that overloading in the lower grades may be due to the practice of using time in the upper grades on useless processes, and that with the elimination of the latter the introduction of new material may be made more gradual and the pupils given time to assimilate the different processes thoroughly as they progress through the grades.

He believes that there is need for more systematic teaching, the use of inventory tests and diagnostic follow-up work. There should be formulated, he believes, a positive program that will make for accuracy and avoid what he calls "this tragedy of errors."

Such towns as Fall River, Brockton, Newton, Brookline, Wellesley, Chicopee, 104 cities and districts in all, entered the contest. The fifth, sixth and seventh grades only were tested. All the pupils in the public schools in the city entering the contest were given the test which was the same in every grade. It covered the simple things in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and fractions as well as 24 examples ranging from 8-8 and 7-0 to \$7574

3787 and \$14.69-\$3.54. All the other examples were correspondingly simple.

**Figures Are Interesting**

In addition the highest score made by any school in grade V was 49.4, with 50 as the highest attainable. The lowest was 34 with 46 as the median. The highest average reached, with 100 per cent as the goal, was 58.8, the lowest 29 and the median 54.8. In subtraction the highest score was 48.8 out of a possible 50, the lowest 29.6 and the median 43.3. In division the highest was 43.6 per cent, lowest 21.2 and the median 35.5. In multiplication the highest was 45.2, the median 35 and the lowest 19.5.

In Grade VI the highest average in addition was 50, or a perfect score, the lowest 39.5, and the median 47.8, with corresponding percentages of 100, 29.8 and 66.6. In subtraction, the highest average was 49, the lowest 33 and the median 45.7. In division the highest average was 47.6, the lowest 24.5 and the median 40.7. In fractions, the highest was 46.0, lowest 19.6 and the median 31.5. In multiplication, the highest was 47.3, lowest 29.4 and median 36.3.

In the seventh grade, the highest score in addition was 49.5, median 48.0 and low 43.2; in subtraction, high 50, median 48 and low 35.1; multiplication, high 49.1, median 49.7 and low 32; division, high 48, median 43.3, low 34.2; in fractions, high 45.7, median 34.9 and low 7.5.

**FRUIT GROWERS TOUR WEST**

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Sixty-six members of the American Pomological Society, drawn from 17 eastern and middle western states, making a tour of the West, inspected orchards in Oregon during their time here. Under the direction of apple growers of the district, the party was conducted through the Hood River Valley. They were accompanied by Kenneth Miller, secretary of the agriculture committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and E. E. Paville, chairman of the committee. The Pomological Society of the United States, conducted through the Hood River Valley. They were accompanied by Kenneth Miller, secretary of the agriculture committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and E. E. Paville, chairman of the committee. The Pomological Society of the United States, conducted through the Hood River Valley.

## 1/3 Off

Lease unexpectedly extended for a short time. New and rare pieces now on sale for the first time.

### PAUL REVERE POTTERY

77 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

## "The Sunshine Belt to the Orient"

EVERY FORTNIGHT a palatial President Liner sails from Boston and New York for the Orient and Round the World via Havanna, the Panama Canal and California [a sailing every Saturday from San Francisco].

This is a unique world service, regularly scheduled calls at 23 ports in 14 countries with optional stopover privileges at any port.

Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa and Marseilles are ports of call.

The ships are magnificent oil-burners, broad of beam, steady and comfortable. All rooms are outside. You sleep in beds, not berths. The cuisine is world famous.

And the entire world circuit, including first cabin accommodations, meals and transportation, costs but \$11.37 per day.

Ask for complete information, schedules, shore trips, accommodations, etc. Communicate with any ticket or tourist agency or with

## Orient—Round the World

on regular schedules

## EVERY FORTNIGHT a palatial President Liner sails from Boston and New York for the Orient and Round the World via Havanna, the Panama Canal and California [a sailing every Saturday from San Francisco].

This is a unique world service, regularly scheduled calls at 23 ports in 14 countries with optional stopover privileges at any port.

Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa and Marseilles are ports of call.

The ships are magnificent oil-burners, broad of beam, steady and comfortable. All rooms are outside. You sleep in beds, not berths. The cuisine is world famous.

And the entire world circuit, including first cabin accommodations, meals and transportation, costs but \$11.37 per day.

Ask for complete information, schedules, shore trips, accommodations, etc. Communicate with any ticket or tourist agency or with

## Dollar Steamship Line

177 State Street, Boston, Mass.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Pageant, "America," auspices of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Address by Mayor Nichols. Graves Field, 8:15.

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

**Diamonds, Gold and Silver**  
Purchased for Cash

**S. Sandier & Co.**  
Formerly METAL SALVAGE BUREAU  
433 Washington St., DEXTER BLDG., BOSTON  
Ninth Floor LIBERTY 1498  
Prompt Attention by Mail or Express

## OLD HICKORY

Distinctive Always

Old Hickory is fashioned by experienced craftsmen from select, young hickory saplings to combine distinctive appearance, unexcelled comfort and wear for home, porch or garden. You cannot make a better investment in outdoor furniture. It is a design to meet your exact taste, to invite rest and relaxation. Ask for our new color card and name of your nearest dealer.

### Old Hickory Furniture COMPANY

Marionville, Indiana

## REDUCTION SALE

of

### Women's Coats

We are offering the balance of our Spring and Summer Coats at prices showing a

### Reduction of ONE-THIRD

## Collins & Fairbanks Co.

223 Washington Street  
16 Bromfield Street  
BOSTON

## Chandler & Co.

170 N. STATE STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON  
Established Over a Century

### Century Brand

## Silk Stockings

Made to Give Satisfactory Service

# 1.85

Plenty of White and all the New Summer Colors

NOT often has a special make or brand of merchandise become so firmly established, nor made so many friends in so short a time, as have Century Brand Silk Stockings. About eight years ago, Chandler & Co. sold the first pair of Century Brand Silk Stockings, confident of their worth and well aware of the high standard for quality and service they had set for these stockings to maintain.

Since that time more than a million pairs of Century Brand Silk Stockings have been sold. Chandler & Co. have received many hundreds of spoken and written words of merit for their Century Brand Stockings.

Chandler & Co. will see to it that the lasting quality of Century Brand Silk Stockings is retained in the future as in the past, and that good wear and more good wear will continue to be the paramount feature of Century Brand.

## Century Brand

### You'll surely need a pair

LAST YEAR'S sport shoes may still be fit for an occasional round of golf, but there are bound to be occasions this summer when you'll want a pair that are smart and new and fresh.

At the Men's Shop you'll find a wide range of styles in white buckskin, some with tan or black saddles others with smart wing tips or plain toes. Prices range from \$11 with good value in every pair.

### The MEN'S SHOP

13 WEST STREET  
BOSTON  
[THAYER-McNEIL COMPANY]







## SHOE MEN STUDY RETAIL METHODS

Discussions in Connection  
With Leather Exposition  
Take Up Merchandising

Various discussions concerning merchandising policies in the retail shoe trade divided attention of the several hundred delegates registered at the New England Shoe and Leather Exposition at Mechanics Building today with the displays of leathers in all stages of development and collections of shoes and slippers to illustrate the advancing styles for the forthcoming season.

The factor of display, both by means of poster and newspaper advertising was emphasized in the discussions at the executive sessions in Paul Revere Hall; the economical advantage to retail sales by the use of posters and the value, in general, of all display methods to the ultimate success of the trade.

Advertising Schemes Discussed  
Thomas Hicks Jr., discussed "display" particularizing along certain lines which individual dealers meet in the normal course of their business experience; Clarence Lovell told of adventures with posters which might be expected to increase the season's business.

Speaking from the point of view of the fashion expert versed in the needs and preferences of women for their styles in footwear, Miss Lucy Park of Harper's Bazaar discussed the appearance of style in shoe merchandising. Miss Park said that the entire cycle of evolution in women's shoes had been directly influenced by the aspect of style and that even the most "sensible" sport shoes, low of heel and comfortable of line and last had been made with the most meticulous attention paid to smartness of appearance which, she thought, was a detail never requiring to be sacrificed to comfort and the exigencies of golf course or tennis court or outdoor trip.

Joseph Ewing discussed the merchandising of men's shoes, citing problems which confront the retailer of a class of footwear which perhaps in general is considered to have less of romance and scope of style than women's footwear. Styles in shoes for men are restricted to a certain degree, changes from season to season are not radical, leathers have comparatively little variation and the problems of the merchandiser who would keep his sales comparable with the changing season were manifold, he pointed out.

Developments of Shoe Making  
It was further explained that for centuries the method of making footwear did not vary and that until a few generations ago boots and shoes were made entirely by hand and wholly by the individual craftsmen.

This was the shoe of the nineteenth century. In the eighteenth century small domestic shoe shops arose and groups of men and women, in shops and homes, made the footwear of the people, the work being more or less divided, but all done by hand, and therefore, marked the second age.

About the middle of the nineteenth century the factory system developed and the introduction of shoe machinery began. This permitted of the variations and styles now to be found in men's shoes and it was pointed out that the keen merchandiser could discover means of increasing the resources at hand to the tastes and preferences of the public which was manifestly interested in securing the most modern versions of footwear, made in leathers or combinations of leathers to lend an appearance of style to an otherwise practical item.

Following yesterday's conference a brief meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a national shoe salesman's association. The meeting was called by the Boston Retail Shoe Salesmen's Association and resulted in the election of Peter P. Gerard as president; Robert W. Daley as secretary and Robert Wright, treasurer.

The shoe style show will be repeated again this evening on the runway in Grand Hall and the exposition closes at 10 p. m.

## SHRINE FIREWORKS TO TRACE HISTORY

Mayor Nichols will be the guest of honor and the speaker at the opening tonight of the patriotic pageant "America," which will be presented for 15 successive evenings, excepting Sunday, under the auspices of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Braves Field. About 500 Boston neighbors will be guests of the city at the opening program tonight. One of the largest displays of fireworks will be presented. Several of the more outstanding features of the Revolutionary War will be depicted in the pageant, among which will be the Boston Tea Party, Paul Revere's ride, in which a descendant of the famous Boston silversmith will be in the saddle; the incident of Washington crossing the Delaware before the battles of Trenton, Lexington and Concord and Lord Cornwallis' downfall, in the battered ramparts of Yorktown.

LARGE LIQUOR SEIZURES  
Two large liquor seizures were reported by government officials today, the Coast Guard officials seizing the three-masted British schooner, *Sunmer*, and bringing it to the appraiser's stores and the customs officials seized the steamer *Cretan* and arrested the crew. The *Sunmer* was captured nine miles off Cape Cod by Coast Guard patrol boat No. 155. Aboard the vessel were 2000 cases of alcohol and 500 cases of other liquor. The vessel's papers showed it to be bound from Halifax to Havana. The seizure of the *Cretan* which had a cargo of more than 25,000 gallons of liquor, was made yesterday, following the receipt of information at the office of William W. Lusk, collector of the Port, that an attempt might be made to land at Boston.

REPAIR EQUIPMENT OFFICES  
In an effort to achieve better efficiency and economy in European distribution, the American Leasing Corporation, American American Leasing Corporation and Railway Steel Works Company in the leading capitals of Europe have been consolidated. E. F. Whittier, president of American Leasing, said the move had been inspired by the fact that American industry was to some extent in European markets, the greatest source in operation was necessary.

## PRESIDENT COOLIDGE MAY ENTER CAMPAIGN

Senator Butler, at Worcester,  
Says It Is Possible

WORCESTER, Mass., July 8 (AP)—William M. Butler, United States Senator, who is in Worcester today conferring with party chiefs, said it is possible that President Coolidge may take part in the campaign.

He said that while it is too early to tell, he felt that the defeat of pro-world court senators in other states would not affect the Massachusetts campaign. He refused to discuss the non-appearance of David I. Walsh of Clinton, probable Democratic opponent of Senator Butler, at the dinner here arranged in his honor by Massachusetts state Democratic committee.

He was the guest of George F. Booth at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club at the Hotel Bancroft. He said he is ready to discuss issues with his opponents, but at present he finds no opponent and no issue.

## TAX EXEMPTION LAW ADVOCATED

Issue Is Likely to Play an  
Important Part in New  
Hampshire Campaign

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 8 (Special)—Re-enactment of the law giving cities and towns in New Hampshire the opportunity to decide whether local tax exemption shall be given new industries, will be urged by Eaton D. Sargent, Democratic candidate for Governor, during the state campaign.

The same measure will be opposed by Gov. John G. Winant during his primary campaign. This political issue promises to play a rather important part in the coming election because of the attempt now being made by the State of New Hampshire to interest new concerns in locating within the boundaries of the Granite State.

During his address at Durham, Mr. Sargent made it plain that he would sponsor a move to return to the statute books a law giving the communities local option in regard to exemption for new industries. It is the contention of the Nashua Mayor that previous to the repeal of the law many new concerns were brought to New Hampshire because of the tax exemption feature.

"I want it understood," Mr. Sargent said, "that this law would not affect the state and county taxes. It simply provides that a city or town may, if it sees fit, exempt a new industry from paying the local tax. In reality, it is a home rule proposition. I know of several instances in Nashua where concerns located there and prospered because of this financial assistance by the city."

The law was repealed at the 1923 session of the Legislature, as a result of which, Mr. Sargent says, the State has gained few new industries. Governor Winant's opposition is based on the fact that considerable income was lost through this exemption. He cites figures showing the amount of tax-exempt property in the State before the law was repealed, and compares it with recent figures.

William F. Howes, industrial agent for the city of Manchester, who is now engaged in interesting new industries in localities in the Queen City, contends that the whole State is under a severe handicap because of the repeal of the tax-exemption law.

## ZONING ORDINANCE ADOPTED BY LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass., July 8 (Special)—After considerable controversy and the surmounting of various objections raised against the proposition, which have delayed action for many weeks, the Lowell City Council has unanimously passed the zoning ordinance.

The ordinance was passed by a bare majority some weeks ago, vetoed by the Mayor, and then lacked one vote of being passed over the veto of the Mayor. Councilor Abel E. Campbell, who has been the most ardent advocate of zoning among the municipal officials, presented another ordinance which was passed without a dissenting vote.

## HEARING SET ON PLAN TO DROP SHAWMUT LINE

A hearing will be held Aug. 3 at 10:30 a. m. on the proposed discontinuance of the Shawmut branch of the New Haven Railroad. It is announced at the State House. This branch is being reconstructed for the installation of the so-called Dorchester rapid transit system, to be operated by the Boston Elevated.

The transit department of the city of Boston has notified the railroad that they desire to reconstruct the branch on Sept. 6. As required by law, the New Haven has filed 30 days notice and the department has set a

## GENERAL LABOR DAY OBSERVANCE PLANNED

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8 (AP)—Organized labor in Connecticut for the first time in ten years will observe Labor Day generally with parades and outings in the various cities. The largest gathering will be in this city.

The program proposed has been prompted by a letter received from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor who is urging every city, town and village to observe Labor Day this year with a celebration of some kind in order that the significance of the day might not disappear entirely.

While it is expected that other classes, or groups of classes, will be active in following the example of

## Triumph of Peace Over War Memorial Is Dedicated



Bronze Group, the Work of Augustus Lukeman, Erected by the City of Pittsfield.

## PITTSFIELD BRONZE GROUP IS UNVEILED

Attorney-General Sargent Is  
Speaker at Exercises

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 8 (Special)—Pittsfield's war memorial, wrought by Augustus Lukeman, the sculptor, was dedicated this afternoon by John G. Sargent, Attorney-General of the United States, as orator. A Civil War veteran, Commander William F. Hunt, who saw service as a master gunner on the Wisconsin at the siege of New Orleans, unveiled the bronze group.

The exercises began with a parade at 2 o'clock, with more than 2000 guests in the parade. The memorial, which has been erected by the city of Pittsfield, is a bronze group depicting a scene of peace and war. The group is a work of the famous sculptor Augustus Lukeman.

The memorial is a bronze group depicting a scene of peace and war. The group is a work of the famous sculptor Augustus Lukeman. The memorial is a bronze group depicting a scene of peace and war. The group is a work of the famous sculptor Augustus Lukeman.

Because they are public servants, Mr. Sargent said, the janitors are deprived of the privileges of ordinary workmen in that they are denied the right to strike or to band together to enforce a wage increase demand.

"Therefore," he concluded, "it remains for the public servants who fix the janitors' pay to see that they are paid a decent and an honest salary."

Carlos B. Ellis, principal of the High School of Commerce, and members of the school committee urged more co-operation between the janitors and the school department, saying that public attention can thus be attracted to the important position they fill in the school system.

Closing sessions opened this morning at 10 o'clock with the reading of reports of the association's officers. Robert C. Case of Springfield and Wallace C. Tilton of New Bedford are contesting for the post of president. Frederick C. Colburn of Quincy is nominated for vice-president. Waldo LaSalle of Lawrence, for treasurer and T. P. Casey of Lowell for secretary. More than 250 school custodians from all parts of the State are attending the sessions.

## ALUMNI TO BUILD TECH QUADRANGLE

Sixty-seven Bodies to Link  
Gifts in Dormitory Group

Final plans for the proposed erection of a quadrangle of dormitories at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is sponsored by the alumni, are being completed. The plan is to build a group of dormitories consisting of seven sections, with two entries each, on one end. Of this group the middle section, known as the 33 Dormitory, has been built and is now occupied.

While it is expected that other classes, or groups of classes, will be active in following the example of

## Beauty in Engineering for Tech Dormitories

The absolute harmony which existed at the first meeting of the manufacturers at which this subject was discussed shows that there will be the possibility of developing new markets through creating new uses for cotton. Co-operation on the part of the whole industry will make for greater economy both in manufacturing and the distribution of products.

Trade Importance  
The success of the Cotton-Textile Institute means greater prosperity for the entire country. Prosperity in the cotton industry means steady employment for a vast army of workers, and will make a better economic situation for the millions who are indirectly dependent upon it for a livelihood.

The absolute harmony which existed at the first meeting of the manufacturers at which this subject was discussed shows that there will be the possibility of developing new markets through creating new uses for cotton. Co-operation on the part of the whole industry will make for greater economy both in manufacturing and the distribution of products.

## HIGHER JANITORS' PAY IS ADVOCATED

School Custodians Addressed  
by David I. Walsh

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 8 (Special)—The convention of the Massachusetts Public School Custodians' Association, which closes this afternoon with the election of officers for the ensuing year, was featured by the declaration of David I. Walsh, former United States Senator, that school custodians should receive higher salaries, made at a banquet in Central High School last night.

Because they are public servants, Mr. Walsh said, the janitors are deprived of the privileges of ordinary workmen in that they are denied the right to strike or to band together to enforce a wage increase demand.

"Therefore," he concluded, "it remains for the public servants who fix the janitors' pay to see that they are paid a decent and an honest salary."

Carlos B. Ellis, principal of the High School of Commerce, and members of the school committee urged more co-operation between the janitors and the school department, saying that public attention can thus be attracted to the important position they fill in the school system.

Closing sessions opened this morning at 10 o'clock with the reading of reports of the association's officers. Robert C. Case of Springfield and Wallace C. Tilton of New Bedford are contesting for the post of president. Frederick C. Colburn of Quincy is nominated for vice-president. Waldo LaSalle of Lawrence, for treasurer and T. P. Casey of Lowell for secretary. More than 250 school custodians from all parts of the State are attending the sessions.

## NEW COTTON USES SOUGHT

Millers to Form Institute  
to Help Development  
of Wider Markets

The committee of ten cotton manufacturers which represents the industry in the movement to obtain better business through co-operative effort will complete tentative plans for the formation of a Cotton-Textile Institute at a meeting to be held in the Biltmore Hotel, New York, July 29. It was announced today by Robert Amory of Boston and Fred W. Graham of Cranston, N. C., joint chairmen of the committee.

Members of this committee have completed a study of the situation in the industry and will prepare a statement containing a recommendation that a cotton-textile institute be established as a means of solving problems now confronting the manufacturers. This statement will be presented to the gathering of mill men which will convene in New York at a date which will be announced later.

Co-operation Asked  
"The cotton-textile institute," declared Robert Amory today, "will be the only organization in the cotton industry composed entirely of mill executives and because of this fact it will be the only unit in which the mill heads can meet to discuss problems and to act upon them immediately. It will provide the members with statistical data and information which is now practically unavailable to the great majority of manufacturers."

"We feel that much can be done through the textile institute in developing the possibilities of developing new markets through creating new uses for cotton. Co-operation on the part of the whole industry will make for greater economy both in manufacturing and the distribution of products."

Trade Importance  
The success of the Cotton-Textile Institute means greater prosperity for the entire country. Prosperity in the cotton industry means steady employment for a vast army of workers, and will make a better economic situation for the millions who are indirectly dependent upon it for a livelihood.

The absolute harmony which existed at the first meeting of the manufacturers at which this subject was discussed shows that there will be the possibility of developing new markets through creating new uses for cotton. Co-operation on the part of the whole industry will make for greater economy both in manufacturing and the distribution of products.

Trade Importance  
The success of the Cotton-Textile Institute means greater prosperity for the entire country. Prosperity in the cotton industry means steady employment for a vast army of workers, and will make a better economic situation for the millions who are indirectly dependent upon it for a livelihood.

The absolute harmony which existed at the first meeting of the manufacturers at which this subject was discussed shows that there will be the possibility of developing new markets through creating new uses for cotton. Co-operation on the part of the whole industry will make for greater economy both in manufacturing and the distribution of products.

## Springfield Gives Outing to Children

New Departure in Municipal  
Activities Is Undertaken at  
Forest Park Camp

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 8 (AP)—A new departure in municipal activities hereabouts that is being watched by welfare workers elsewhere with interest was begun here today when fifty children from one of the city's poorest districts began a stay of several days at the new municipal camp just made ready for occupancy.

Other groups will replace these at frequent intervals in an endeavor to give to as many children as possible an outing similar to that enjoyed by the more fortunate and which otherwise they probably would be denied.

The camp is in a secluded part of Forest Park, the city's largest recreation center, and is equipped with up-to-date buildings and in charge of trained supervisors. A daily camp routine will be followed which will insure an abundance of activity, including a sports program.

## Japanese-American Students Feel They Belong in America

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—The foreign language press in America, when properly managed, has a mission to perform vital to the process of Americanizing foreigners here, believes K. Abiko, publisher of the Japanese-American News, a daily paper of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

In proof of this belief, Mr. Abiko set aside a portion of his company's earnings, approximately \$1750, to finance a three-months' tour of 10 second-generation Japanese-American students on an "American tour" of Japan, that they might be better prepared to interpret the real Japan to America, the Japan of art and culture and integrity and western progress, instead of the Japan described by politicians.

The party of eight girls and two boys recently returned from the tour, which started from Matsuyama and Nikko to the north and Kuma-moto to the south. Four of these young people are honor students at University of California, four are seniors in high school. Of them, Miss Yoko Sannomiyama, two are the university, was the outstanding leader.

Changed Course of Life  
The trip changed the whole course of my life, she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I forsake a profession, I leave the land of my birth, I leave my family, I leave my friends, I leave my home, I leave my life as I knew it. I am now a new person, a new life, a new world."

Japan has an excellent educational system and industrialization goes forward. Employment is a problem and only one half of Japanese college graduates find work. The average wage is 70 yen or \$12 per month.

The committee of ten cotton manufacturers which represents the industry in the movement to obtain better business through co-operative effort will complete tentative plans for the formation of a Cotton-Textile Institute at a meeting to be held in the Biltmore Hotel, New York, July 29. It was announced today by Robert Amory of Boston and Fred W. Graham of Cranston, N. C., joint chairmen of the committee.

Members of this committee have completed a study of the situation in the industry and will prepare a statement containing a recommendation that a cotton-textile institute be established as a means of solving problems now confronting the manufacturers. This statement will be presented to the gathering of mill men which will convene in New York at a date which will be announced later.

Co-operation Asked  
"The cotton-textile institute," declared Robert Amory today, "will be the only organization in the cotton industry composed entirely of mill executives and because of this fact it will be the only unit in which the mill heads can meet to discuss problems and to act upon them immediately. It will provide the members with statistical data and information which is now practically unavailable to the great majority of manufacturers."

"We feel that much can be done through the textile institute in developing the possibilities of developing new markets through creating new uses for cotton. Co-operation on the part of the whole industry will make for greater economy both in manufacturing and the distribution of products."

Trade Importance  
The success of the Cotton-Textile Institute means greater prosperity for the entire country. Prosperity in the cotton industry means steady employment for a vast army of workers, and will make a better economic situation for the millions who are indirectly dependent upon it for a livelihood.

The absolute harmony which existed at the first meeting of the manufacturers at which this subject was discussed shows that there will be the possibility of developing new markets through creating new uses for cotton. Co-operation on the part of the whole industry will make for greater economy both in manufacturing and the distribution of products.

Trade Importance  
The success of the Cotton-Textile Institute means greater prosperity for the entire country. Prosperity in the cotton industry means steady employment for a vast army of workers, and will make a better economic situation for the millions who are indirectly dependent upon it for a livelihood.

The absolute harmony which existed at the first meeting of the manufacturers at which this subject was discussed shows that there will be the possibility of developing new markets through creating new uses for cotton. Co-operation on the part of the whole industry will make for greater economy both in manufacturing and the distribution of products.

Trade Importance  
The success of the Cotton-Textile Institute means greater prosperity for the entire country. Prosperity in the cotton industry means steady employment for a vast army of workers, and will make a better economic situation for the millions who are indirectly dependent upon it for a livelihood.

The absolute harmony which existed at the first meeting of the manufacturers at which this subject was discussed shows that there will be the possibility of developing new markets through creating new uses for cotton. Co-operation on the part of the whole industry will make for greater economy both in manufacturing and the distribution of products.

Trade Importance  
The success of the Cotton-Textile Institute means greater prosperity for the entire country. Prosperity in the cotton industry means steady employment for a vast army of workers, and will make a better economic situation for the millions who are indirectly dependent upon it for a livelihood.

The absolute harmony which existed at the first meeting of the manufacturers at which this subject was discussed shows that there will be the possibility of developing new markets through creating new uses for cotton. Co-operation on the part of the whole industry will make for greater economy both in manufacturing and the distribution of products.

Trade Importance  
The success of the Cotton-Textile Institute means greater prosperity for the entire country. Prosperity in the cotton industry means steady employment for a vast army of workers, and will make a better economic situation for the millions who are indirectly dependent upon it for a livelihood.

The absolute harmony which existed at the first meeting of the manufacturers at which this subject was discussed shows that there will be the possibility of developing new markets through creating new uses for cotton. Co-operation on the part of the whole industry will make for greater economy both in manufacturing and the distribution of products.

## SCHOOLHOUSE COMMISSION ABOLISHMENT ADVOCATED

Control of All Expenditures by City School Committee,  
Which Public Holds Responsible, Advised by  
Edward M. Sullivan as Economy Measure

Estimated expenditures for Boston school purposes during the coming year total \$21,495,976.36, Alexander M. Sullivan, business agent, reported at a special meeting of the Boston School Committee held yesterday afternoon. More than half of this sum will go for the payment of salaries, which have been previously provided for.

The estimated sum of \$7,530,129.93 will be spent by the Schoolhouse Commission, including \$5,993,894.45 for lands, plans and construction of buildings, and \$1,536,235.48 for alterations and repairs of school buildings. While the School Committee gives the orders for these things the financial outlay is in the hands of the commission.

Coincident with the report of the business agent, Edward M. Sullivan, member of the School Committee, introduced a resolution to petition the Legislature to abolish the Schoolhouse Commission and turn its duties over to the School Committee.

Mr. Sullivan took the position that the control of school expenditures rightfully belonged to the School Committee and that the general public held the committee so responsible, yet it held no real control over this vast sum. He believed that the work ordered could be done more economically than it is being done at the present time and said that Boston pays more for construction and repairs of school buildings than any other comparable city in the United States.

The proposal came as a surprise to the other members of the committee. Being, in the words of the chairman, Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, "a gigantic move," and therefore not to be undertaken without serious consideration, the order was laid on the table until September.

The order reads as follows: "Resolved, That the School Committee petition the next Legislature for legislation the purpose of which will be the abolishment of the Schoolhouse Commission and the establishment of exclusive control of expenditures for all school purposes where such control properly and rightfully belongs, namely, in the School Committee, and that the said legislation be passed and presented as expeditiously as possible by this committee."

Of the entire estimated cost of the schools for next year \$20,566,933.34 must be raised by taxation and the Board of Assessors notified to that effect, according to a statement submitted by Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager.

The balance, \$1,119,033.52, is made up of unexpended balances from the previous financial year and the estimated income for the current year from all sources.

The estimated cost of maintenance of the public schools, administration and operation, including salaries and expenses, is \$15,897,172.41 while the proposed expenditure for lands, plans and construction of school buildings is \$5,993,894.45. Included in the item of \$5,997,172.41 is the sum of \$1,536,235.48 for alterations and repairs of school buildings, furniture, fixtures and means of escape in case of fire, and for fire protection for existing buildings, and for improving existing school yards.

AMERICAN WOOLEN OPENING  
NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The lowest prices since 1917 on men's wear fabrics were announced by the American Wool Company today in opening its lines for the spring of 1927. Reductions averaging 10 per cent on staple goods are said to have been made possible by economies in mill operations and by cheaper wool.

## RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 13

David Orchestra. 7—The Serranada. 7:30—Special program. 8—Kishinok. 8:30—Special program. 9—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10—Dance orchestra. 10:30—Special program. 11—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—Special program. 2:30—Special program. 3:30—Special program. 4:30—Special program. 5:30—Special program. 6:30—Special program. 7:30—Special program. 8:30—Special program. 9:30—Special program. 10:30—Special program. 11:30—Special program. 12:30—Special program. 1:30—



## NEW YORK NOW WITHSTANDING SUBWAY STRIKE

### City Meets Transportation Problem—Ultimatum to Strikers Expected

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 8.—In a maze of conflicting statements by both the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Consolidated Railroad Workers of Greater New York the only thing that stands out is that underground service has improved slightly and that New York City has proved that it can get along without a full Interborough service. Old timers here recall no similar labor disturbance affecting so many persons that has upset so little the normal life of the city. Possessing traffic regulations better, perhaps, than any other city in the world and an unlimited supply of motor vehicles, New York City goes about its business as usual with little inconvenience.

**Elevated Conditions Good**  
The transit commission reports that during morning rush hours, 165 trains were operated over the Interborough subway system, as against 214 normally. This was on both the East and West Sides. It means that the Interborough is running just a little better than 50 per cent of its normal number of trains. At the offices of the Transit Commission it was said that the elevated service was slightly affected.

In juxtaposition to this statement, Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, issued a statement saying that the subway system was operating 77 per cent and the elevated lines 100 per cent normal.

At the Interborough headquarters it was said that only 79 workers had quit the elevated service to join the strikers and that so far as the company was informed there was sympathy among the workers in other departments of either the elevated or subway system with the striking motormen and switchmen, who are banded in the Consolidated Union, under Edward P. Lavin. Authorized spokesmen of the company said the Interborough subway and elevated systems jointly carried more than 2,000,000 passengers a day during the strike and that the number of passengers carried on the subway was 50 per cent of normal and on the elevated line 23 1/2 per cent above normal. They added that 788,310 fewer passengers were carried on the subway and elevated jointly on Wednesday than on the same day a year ago.

**Ultimatum to Workers**  
In informed quarters it was said that the company is preparing an ultimatum to the workers to return to work before the day is out, calling on them to return to work within a specified time. If they refuse to do this the company will hold them subject to summary dismissal.

It is obvious to competent observers that the strike cannot continue unless very great and unexpected support comes to the Consolidated Union from the other workers, and comes quickly, since the first three days of the strike proved that New York City can get along with transportation emergency short of a complete tieup of both the Interborough subway and elevated service.

## TOWN PLANNING CONFERENCE HELD

### English Communities Seek Betterments in Housing

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON.—There are being held in various towns in England a series of district conferences to discuss housing and town planning administration. The towns in which these conferences are being held have been so chosen as to cover practically the whole of England and Wales and it is expected that the greatest attendance will exceed 1000 members and officers of local authorities. The conferences began in May.

In convening the conferences the National Housing and Town Planning Council drew attention to the fact that Great Britain possesses in its consolidated housing act and consolidated town planning act the most valuable and complete legislation on these subjects that the world has yet seen. What is wanted is national concentration to secure the full administration of these acts. Points being covered by the conferences include alternative methods of construction and the supplies of building materials; the maintenance of good standards of planning, design, construction, and amenities; the amelioration of the slum areas and rehousing schemes; the rural housing problem; regional planning; and future policy regarding built-up areas in existing towns.

## TEMPERANCE UNION FORMED IN ENGLAND

### Two Bodies Unite at Big Jubilee Celebration

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Special Correspondence).—The National British Women's Temperance Association celebrated its jubilee conference in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, recently. This city was the birthplace of the association.

A unique feature of the celebration was the meeting held to unite the N. B. W. T. A. with the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Agnes E. Slack, president of the N. B. W. T. A., presided over a large and enthusiastic gathering. Presidents from 48 English county branches of the N. B. W. T. A. presided each of the W. C. T. U. officers with flowers.

In announcing the new name—the National British Women's Total Abstinence Union—by which the association will, in the future be known, the hope was expressed that the union "will now be an ever-growing food to sweep away all causes of sin and suffering."

## PUT SCHOOLS ON FIRM BASIS OF BUSINESS, ADVISES REPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

unions, on the other hand, school committees have not only come to see the marked advantage of centering the administration of the schools in one business office, but they have realized the advantage of having the school office conducted as a business office, have employed necessary clerical service and have provided all essential equipment for carrying on the work of the office economically and effectively.

**Diversity of the Problem**  
During the course of its investigation the committee was impressed by the diversity of its problem. The State has 73 superintendency unions. They vary in the number of teachers employed from 14 in the Hinsdale, Peru, Washington and Winsor Union to 90 in Lexington, Bedford Union, the average being 41. They vary in the number of school buildings from five in the Dunstable, Pepperell, Tyngsboro Union to 25 in the Southwick, Granville, Tolland, Sandfield Union, the average being 13. In the mileage necessary to complete a circuit of the schools they vary from eight miles in the Billerica Union to 100 or 150 miles, according to the season, in the Becket, Chester, Middlefield Union. The average being 55 miles. The valuation of towns included in the unions varies from \$100,000 in the case of Gay Head, to more than \$20,000,000 in the case of Easthampton.

It is clear that the superintendency unions in Massachusetts comprehend situations that are extremely varied, and that no single school system is typical, as well as urban conditions with the highly centralized graded school

## LURE OF SALEM'S EARLY DAYS HOLDS VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES

(Continued from Page 1)

games in gardens that are a glory of early summer bloom.

And in the homes beautiful enough in themselves, are the fine furnishings that have lived with generations of gentle folk, acquiring added charm from such association. There are booths with wares peculiar to Salem for sale. Refreshments are being served in Hamilton Hall and in the Pickering Garden.

The military, society and civic parade held yesterday afternoon was one of the finest demonstrations of the kind ever seen in Salem. The thousands of visitors who came from surrounding cities and towns were enthusiastic in their praise.

From early afternoon until the parade started at three o'clock, every road leading into the city was jammed with automobiles, which were kept moving by a large force of traffic police and the state constabulary on motor cycles and with even the most efficient handling it took more than an hour after the parade had disbanded to restore traffic to normal. One of the largest crowds that ever visited this city filled its streets.

**Tercentenary Banquet**  
Representatives of the State and Nation joined in presenting heartfelt greetings to Salem at the tercentenary banquet last night. Vice-President Charles G. Dawes; William M. Butler, United States Senator; and Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, all of whom were in the official capacity, while President Calvin Coolidge sent greetings.

Standing as a primary safeguard against the mob rule and demagogic domination which may menace a democracy is the Constitution, the Vice-President said, and as one of its most effective modern aids, the radio. By the Constitution, made possible through the contributions of such men as founded Salem, government action is based on the sound and mature judgment of the people, he said, and the radio is destined to be one of the greatest safeguards of the Constitution.

While the political demagogue and mob ruler tried to influence his public through emotional appeals, when a public man has to make his appeal over the radio he must base it on reason and common sense, the Vice-President continued. Thus, with the advent and spread of the radio as a method of communication, political soundness is spread, he said.

Touching on one of his favorite subjects, the Senate, the Vice-President said: "I have just served as presiding officer of the Senate for seven months of continuous speaking. That has really given me a great experience and a sincere sympathy with audiences."

Senator Butler spoke briefly and received the warmest message from President Coolidge.

"I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing through you to the people of Salem my cordial greetings on the occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Salem. The country this year unites in celebrating the sesquicentennial of the Declaration of Independence, but it is given to Salem to commemorate not only the founding of our Government but a glorious past in the events which made the Declaration a possibility. Even if Salem ships no longer encircle the world, and the life of the community goes on in less picturesque and spectacular channels, the record of Salem is an imperishable chapter in the history of our country."

**Salem's Progressiveness**  
Governor Fuller praised the present progressiveness of Salem, and said:

"The city of Salem, despite its three centuries of struggle, is a virile and vigorous community today, and bids fair to continue as such for the next another tercentenary period. Here in this ancient city history has been written not in a timid or uncertain manner, but in actions bold and courageous."

"Our history of the past is secure. It has been well and honorably written because its people have been true to fine ideals and have been generously endowed with common sense and have honored those requisites of true and worthy success—honesty, thrift and progressiveness."

system, the committee says. Having so wide a diversity of conditions the committee found it impossible to formulate recommendations with respect to office organization and practice that would apply to all cases.

**Recommendations Are General**  
It has endeavored, however, to keep especially in mind the situation that would be fairly typical of the middle 50 per cent of the unions in point of size. Its recommendations are general, therefore, rather than specific. For instance, it strongly recommends that every union superintendent, regardless of size of his union, should be supplied with regular clerical service.

It believes that any superintendent of a union having 25 or more teachers should provide full time secretarial service, and that the smaller unions should be provided with regular service even though it be part-time; that clerical assistants should be carefully chosen, that they should be well trained both academically and technically, should be accurate and methodical in their work, and courteous to those who visit the school office. It recommends that of three locations found in the survey that the school office should be located preferably in the town hall with a school building as second choice, and never in the home of the superintendent.

The committee recommends a minimum equipment for the office and makes further suggestions about records, office practice, including report cards, employment certificates, school census, registration of minors, textbooks and supplies, payrolls and bills, office forms and other details, the observation of which should be an efficient administration of a school system.

## MACMILLAN PARTY AT BATTLE HARBOR

### "Beautiful Run" Is Reported by the Commander

PORTLAND, Me., July 8 (AP).—Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan and the members of his sub-Arctic expedition spent the Fourth of July at Battle Harbor, Labrador.

In a message received here today the explorer said the schooners Bowlin and Sachem had a beautiful run from Bay of Islands, on the east coast of Newfoundland, to the harbor.

"Everyone is thoroughly enjoying the trip, even the three girls," he added.

The "girls" are Mrs. Rowe B. Metcalf of Providence, R. I., wife of the owner of the Sachem; Miss Marion Smith of Washington, D. C., and Miss Fisher of New York.

**NOTED DRY TO LEAD  
CONTEST DIRECTED  
AT MR. WADSWORTH**  
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 8.—C. E. Nicholson, has been appointed chairman of the Independent Republican Campaign Committee of New York State and campaign manager for Franklin W. Cristman, of Herkimer, N. Y., the committee's candidate for United States Senator at next fall's election.

Mr. Cristman's campaign will be directed to the defeat of Senator James W. Wadsworth, regular Republican candidate, who will seek reelection.

Mr. Nicholson is a director of the Anti-Saloon League of New York and has been serving since February of this year as chief assistant to Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent. He is already known in New York State for his legislative work in connection with the State prohibition campaign several years ago, as well as in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, D. C., and Indiana, his home State.

As a member of the Indiana Legislature he introduced the first prohibition measure put on the statute books of that State. He is a lifelong Republican.

Mr. Nicholson is confident that the dry voters of the State, both Republicans and Democrats, will support Mr. Cristman in his candidacy, and elect him to the United States Senate. He also disclosed that the committee purposes to nominate a candidate for the Governorship, to run with Mr. Cristman. Campaign headquarters will be opened this week.

"There is evidence of a general uprising in the Republican Party against Senator Wadsworth, because of his desertion of the party platform on prohibition," Mr. Nicholson declared, citing the formation of the Anti-Wadsworth Club of Jamestown, Chautauque County, the Yates County Dry League, and other bodies already organized to oppose the incumbent senator.

"While the committee will direct its efforts to election of Mr. Cristman, it will not confine itself to the senatorship. It would be illogical to do that, as we shall strive to elect a Legislature to enact an enforcement code and must have a Governor who will enforce the bill. Our nominees will be announced by Aug. 1."

The Bow party, comprising 60 acres in the midst of Hollywood, belongs to Los Angeles County, which has leased it to the Hollywood Bowl Association for operating purposes for a period of 99 years. The organization is not conducted for profit.

This project looks to the ultimate conversion of the property into a county park and fine arts center, with picture and sculpture galleries, a children's theater, and other features such as the Theater Arts Alliance, the parent organization from which the hope of the Bowl sprang, first outlined a decade ago.

## Wee Scots Prepare for Voyage to "Auld Country"



Anticipating Their Part in the Scottish Games and Dances, Robert and John Douglas Are Already Practising the Saltires Hornpipe. They Will Sail With 1200 Other Scots on the Second Excursion of the Order of Scottish Clans. At Right Is "Wee Duncan" Douglas, Who, With the Aid of His Cousin, Robert, Is Consulting the Map in Preparation for His Trip. All Are of Fitchburg, Mass.

## MACMILLAN PARTY AT BATTLE HARBOR

### "Beautiful Run" Is Reported by the Commander

PORTLAND, Me., July 8 (AP).—Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan and the members of his sub-Arctic expedition spent the Fourth of July at Battle Harbor, Labrador.

In a message received here today the explorer said the schooners Bowlin and Sachem had a beautiful run from Bay of Islands, on the east coast of Newfoundland, to the harbor.

"Everyone is thoroughly enjoying the trip, even the three girls," he added.

The "girls" are Mrs. Rowe B. Metcalf of Providence, R. I., wife of the owner of the Sachem; Miss Marion Smith of Washington, D. C., and Miss Fisher of New York.

**NOTED DRY TO LEAD  
CONTEST DIRECTED  
AT MR. WADSWORTH**  
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 8.—C. E. Nicholson, has been appointed chairman of the Independent Republican Campaign Committee of New York State and campaign manager for Franklin W. Cristman, of Herkimer, N. Y., the committee's candidate for United States Senator at next fall's election.

Mr. Cristman's campaign will be directed to the defeat of Senator James W. Wadsworth, regular Republican candidate, who will seek reelection.

Mr. Nicholson is a director of the Anti-Saloon League of New York and has been serving since February of this year as chief assistant to Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent. He is already known in New York State for his legislative work in connection with the State prohibition campaign several years ago, as well as in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, D. C., and Indiana, his home State.

As a member of the Indiana Legislature he introduced the first prohibition measure put on the statute books of that State. He is a lifelong Republican.

Mr. Nicholson is confident that the dry voters of the State, both Republicans and Democrats, will support Mr. Cristman in his candidacy, and elect him to the United States Senate. He also disclosed that the committee purposes to nominate a candidate for the Governorship, to run with Mr. Cristman. Campaign headquarters will be opened this week.

"There is evidence of a general uprising in the Republican Party against Senator Wadsworth, because of his desertion of the party platform on prohibition," Mr. Nicholson declared, citing the formation of the Anti-Wadsworth Club of Jamestown, Chautauque County, the Yates County Dry League, and other bodies already organized to oppose the incumbent senator.

"While the committee will direct its efforts to election of Mr. Cristman, it will not confine itself to the senatorship. It would be illogical to do that, as we shall strive to elect a Legislature to enact an enforcement code and must have a Governor who will enforce the bill. Our nominees will be announced by Aug. 1."

The Bow party, comprising 60 acres in the midst of Hollywood, belongs to Los Angeles County, which has leased it to the Hollywood Bowl Association for operating purposes for a period of 99 years. The organization is not conducted for profit.

This project looks to the ultimate conversion of the property into a county park and fine arts center, with picture and sculpture galleries, a children's theater, and other features such as the Theater Arts Alliance, the parent organization from which the hope of the Bowl sprang, first outlined a decade ago.

The feature of the plan is the extensive verdure stage, whose dimensions are practically 300 feet across and 400 feet deep. It will be supplemented with a movable stage in the foreground, fully equipped for concerts, theatrical, operatic and other performances. All mechanical equipment, dressing rooms and other auxiliaries will be housed beneath the verdure stage.

## "Back Hame to Scotland!" Is Cry as Clans Gather for Summer Trip

### Pilgrimage to Homeland Under Auspices of the Order of Scottish Clans Will Be Gala Affair—1200 "Emissaries of Good Will"

#### "Back Hame to Scotland!"

The hearthstones of 1200 Scots in the United States are astray over the coming visit to the homeland this summer of the Order of Scottish Clans, which leaves New York July 24, and will pick up at Boston the following afternoon between 400 and 500 clansmen, lads and lassies representing the New England contingent.

The plan of the homeland excursion, inaugurated two years ago, was lauded by President Coolidge, who sent a message of appreciation calling the voyagers "emissaries of good will" from America to Scotland.

This year, on the second trip, the party will be about 50 per cent larger than that of 1924, according to Alexander Hart of the Boston office of the Anchor Line, which is sponsoring the excursion. Mr. Hart, who is in charge of booking the New England passengers, will conduct the New Englanders on the voyage.

To sail on Transylvania  
The New England party will embark on the Transylvania from the Cunard Pier, East Boston, at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, July 24. A bonnie send-off will be given the party at the pier as the Boston Caledonian Club Pipe Band plays them "Hame to Scotland" and hundreds of kilts, tartans and bonnets form a royal picture.

The excursionists will be landed at Glasgow, where another reception celebration has been planned. The Lord Mayor, the bailies and citizens will greet the visitors with a full ceremony, giving them the freedom of the city. In the welcoming party will be Col. Walter Scott, whose name has been connected with a great deal of Scottish charity work in America.

Many of the younger generation on the boat will see the land of their fathers for the first time on this voyage. Men and women who came to America years ago to seek their fortunes are taking this opportunity to make their first trip back to the land of their birth. Others have made one or more trips over, but every Scotman is looking forward to the visit to the heather covered hills and glens of Scotland.

#### The Youngest Scot

Perhaps the youngest Scot aboard the Transylvania will be "Wee Duncan" Douglas of Fitchburg, Duncan is 7 months old, and is about to make his first trip "across." Five members of the Edgar Douglas family of Fitchburg will make the voyage, giving them the added honor of being the largest family booked from New England.

Upon landing, each passenger will be given a free ticket to any part of Scotland, and a return which means that the tickets will be a fairly accurate register of the birthplaces of many of America's Scottish citizens.

Messages of good will and congratulations already have been received from Governor Fuller, Sena-

#### tor Butler and Mayor Nichols by the pilgrims, and it is expected that President Coolidge will again bid them bon voyage.

#### PHILIPPINE Y.W.C.A. ORGANIZED

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence).—A Portland woman will organize the Young Women's Christian Association in the Philippine Islands. Miss Flora Strong Kenney, who has just resigned her position as general secretary of the local association, will sail for the Philippines Sept. 19, and her work will be centered in Manila. The staff which will organize the association will consist besides Miss Kenney, as general secretary, of Miss Van Sant Jenkha, New York headquarters staff, as activities secretary, specializing in work for younger girls, and a student secretary not yet designated. The work will be principally with the Filipino women, and since English is the language of the country, the program will be easily launched.

#### Texas Manufacturing Gains

DALLAS, Tex. (Special Correspondence).—Steady growth of the manufacturing industry will put the value of factory products this year ahead of agricultural products for the first time in the history of the State, J. Perry Burrus, president of the Texas Manufacturers' Association, forecasts. Close estimates indicate \$1,000,000,000 crop for 1926. Mr. Burrus said, while at the present rate the factories will turn out goods valued at \$1,200,000,000.

#### Friends of prohibition in the South are of the opinion that this vote represents more nearly the sentiment of the people than any "straw votes" that have been taken through metropolitan papers especially in centers where liquor interests are active. In this instance, the votes reflect the opinion of the rank and file of a progressive farming element—readers, thinkers and constructive workers.

#### SOKOL FESTIVAL ENDS

By Special Cable  
PRAGUE, July 8.—The Sokol festival has just ended here, in which more than 100,000 men, women and children from all sections of the country participated. It indicated emphatically that the nation's desire is to take a safe middle course of democracy and avoid the Scylla of Fascism and the Charybdis of Communism.

## Record Kansas Wheat Crop Nearly Double 1925 Total

### Combine Harvesters to Reap More Than Half— Usual Mobile Army Greatly Reduced

TOPEKA, Kan. (Special Correspondence).—All records for wheat production will be broken in Kansas this year. As of July 1, the crop estimate of the Santa Fe railway agricultural department puts the 1926 yield at 140,000,000 bushels as compared with the 70,000,000 total of last year.

More than 50 per cent of the Kansas crop this year will be harvested with combines, which with a crew of two men and two boys driving one-ton trucks, will do in one operation what 12 men and sometimes 25 horses formerly did in two operations, making the production cost of Kansas wheat this year at about 50 cents per bushel and on a basis of a market

price of \$1.00 per bushel giving the producer a good profit, authorities declare.

#### Improved Machinery

The big yield of Kansas wheat this year is reported in the south central and southwest part of the State. The wheat there is yielding an average of 25 bushels per acre and in some instances as high as 40 bushels. In the north and northwest the crop is negligible. For lack of rain the wheat is almost a failure in the extreme northwest where yields as low as 2 1/2 bushels per acre are reported.

Very few farmers are making any attempt to store their wheat. Nearly all the Kansas wheat is of the variety known as "Kansas" or "Turkey Red," the heads are exceptionally long, even where the stalks are short as in the eastern portion of the State and the berry is uniformly large and heavy.

The lessened demand for harvest labor because of the use of improved machinery, it is estimated by J. H. Crawford, director in Kansas for the United States Free Employment service, that the Kansas harvest army is this year 40 per cent smaller than formerly.

#### Harvest Army Smaller

Wages for harvest hands this year are normally \$4 per day with board, \$1 less than last year, but the cut has had no effect to decrease the number of laborers available. The crews on the combines are highly paid men and specialized in their work. The mobile harvesting army is being used where the old header boxes and reapers are still in use.

Kansas farmers now own more than 7000 combines. C. W. Lane of the Santa Fe agricultural department declares. The demand for the machines, which cut a swath of wheat 16 feet wide, thresh it, return all but the wheat berry to the land, has been such that fully a thousand farmers failed to secure delivery in time for this year's crop. "One of the most interesting sights in western Kansas right now is to see the gasoline machinery in the wheat fields and right across the fence in the cool shade, the horses kicking up their heels," said Mr. Lane.

## MRS. ROBERT P. BASS CONTRIBUTED \$6000

CONCORD, New Hampshire, July 8 (AP).—A contribution of \$6,000 by Mrs. Robert P. Bass to the campaign of her husband for the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator is among those listed in a statement sent by the former Governor's campaign committee today to Senator James A. Reed, chairman of the Senate primary election investigating committee. The list also shows a contribution of \$1,000 from the candidate's mother, Mrs. Clara F. Bass.

Mr. Bass' opponent for the nomination is Senator George H. Moses.

#### SOKOL FESTIVAL ENDS

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, July 8.—The Sokol festival has just ended here, in which more than 100,000 men, women and children from all sections of the country participated. It indicated emphatically that the nation's desire is to take a safe middle course of democracy and avoid the Scylla of Fascism and the Charybdis of Communism.



## In Cambridge

MANY merchants invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. When you are shopping in Cambridge, why not accept the invitation of these advertisers? You will find them glad to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.

## Boston Traffic Survey Shows Big Gain on Cambridge Street

### FINAL tabulation showing the number of motor vehicles entering and leaving downtown Boston between 5 a. m. and 6 p. m. July 1, is given by the Chamber of Commerce, as follows:

Total No. of vehicles standing in 1924	Relative increase in 1925	Total No. of vehicles in 1925	Percent of total	Net gain
1. Charlestown Bridge.....	12,852	12,852	3	28.0
2. Bay State Street.....	11,325	11,325	1	27.0
3. Cambridge Street.....	10,426	10,426	11	124.0
4. Beacon Street.....	10,426	10,426	1	23.0
5. Dorchester Avenue.....	10,426	10,426	4	20.0
6. Centre Street.....	10,426	10,426	1	19.0
7. Stuart Street.....	10,426	10,426	2	18.0
8. Summer Street Bridge.....	8,521	8,521	4	17.0
9. Tremont Street.....	8,521	8,521	1	16.0
10. Park Square.....	8,521	8,521	1	15.0
11. North Street.....	7,493	7,493	13	64.0
12. South Street.....	7,493	7,493	14	26.0
13. Harrison Avenue.....	6,464	6,464	14	26.0
14. North Avenue Bridge.....	6,464	6,464	1	25.0
15. Congress Street Bridge.....	5,435	5,435	19	20.0
16. Albany Street.....	5,435	5,435	12	14.0
17. Warren Avenue Bridge.....	5,435	5,435	12	13.0
18. Washington Street.....	5,435	5,435	12	13.0
19. Mt. Vernon Street.....	5,435	5,435	12	12.0
20. South Ferry.....	5,435	5,435	18	23.0
21. North Ferry.....	5,435	5,435	18	23.0
22. Pinckney Street.....	5,435	5,435	18	23.0
23. Revere Street.....	5,435	5,435	18	23.0
Total.....	100,000	125,000		25.0

\*Decrease







## Summer Time in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau  
Washington, July 8

FRANK B. KELLOGG, Secretary of State, is the ranking Government official in Washington. Someone intimated to him that he was now President, for all practical purposes.

"That is as near to being President as I will ever get," he replied with a chuckle. "No, I have nothing to say," he added in his capacity of Secretary of State, referring to matters before the department.

It takes some time for the machinery at the Capitol to run down after Congress has adjourned. A visitor was surprised to find the elevators running and persons going up and down on them, the Senate and House restaurants open and the little subway trains rumbling as usual on the little railway between the Senate wing of the Capitol and the Senate office building.

As for secretaries of Senators and Representatives, they are busier than ever. Members who have not yet left the city are dictating letters, giving directions and in general concentrating on their last-minute duties, all of which means heavy work for secretaries; while the secretaries of those who have already gone have double duty laid upon them, representing their principals as well as doing their own work.

The Congressional Record continues to be published daily and is copious with speeches held for revision and extension. A notice appears on the first page of the current Record that the last issue will appear not later than 10 days after adjournment of Congress sine die, signed by George H. Moses, chairman, who is campaigning in New Hampshire to be sent back to the Senate.

Washington keeps tabs on the correspondence of the country. Harry S. New, Postmaster General, has looked over his books and discovers that letter writing is on the increase everywhere except in Jersey City, N. J. That city showed a decrease in postal receipts for June, 1926, over June, 1925, but it is altogether probable that it posted a large proportion of its letters in New York City.

At any rate, New York's mail business for June amounted to almost \$6,000,000, an increase of \$316,516 over June of last year. The greatest increase, however, in any of the 50 cities was found in Fort Worth, Tex., 29.40 per cent. Jacksonville, Fla., came next—a convenient place to mail letters on the way down to Miami and St. Petersburg—and Dayton, O., and Baltimore, Md., next, in the order named.

Boston is high on the list of cities using the postal facilities freely, its business being exceeded only by New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. St. Louis is next to Boston. Each of these five cities does more than a million dollars worth of business in a year.

Altogether, the Post Office Department is a great enterprise, its receipts for the 50 cities chosen for study amounting to \$287,951,515 for June, which is an increase of \$1,732,935 over the corresponding period a year ago.

John M. Morin (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, the names of whose 10 children are set forth in his autobiography in the Congressional Directory, has two additional children by adoption. It was largely because he was so occupied with these children that he did not respond to the subpoena of the Senate investigating committee until a sergeant-at-arms had been ordered to bring him, he explained at his arduous appearance.

At the close of his testimony, William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, waved good-by to him in his debonair way, saying, "I hope you find your family well, Mr. Morin."

"I wish they would start an investigation to find out why the electorate is so eager to be paid these large sums of money that the politicians are accused of spending," said Benjamin C. Marsh of the National Farmers' Council, with a weary air. Mr. Marsh feels that there is something wrong with that phase of American citizenship, as well as with the bribers and buyers. "So much money for everything but the legitimate need of the farmers" is his plaint as he listens to the tale of thousands of dollars passing from hand to hand, in one never in check, and nothing for the farmer but a "denatured co-operative marketing bill" that pleases no one connected with agriculture except Secretary Jardine, and he does not count in the calculations of the Farmers' Council and other bodies that have been working for different means and ends.

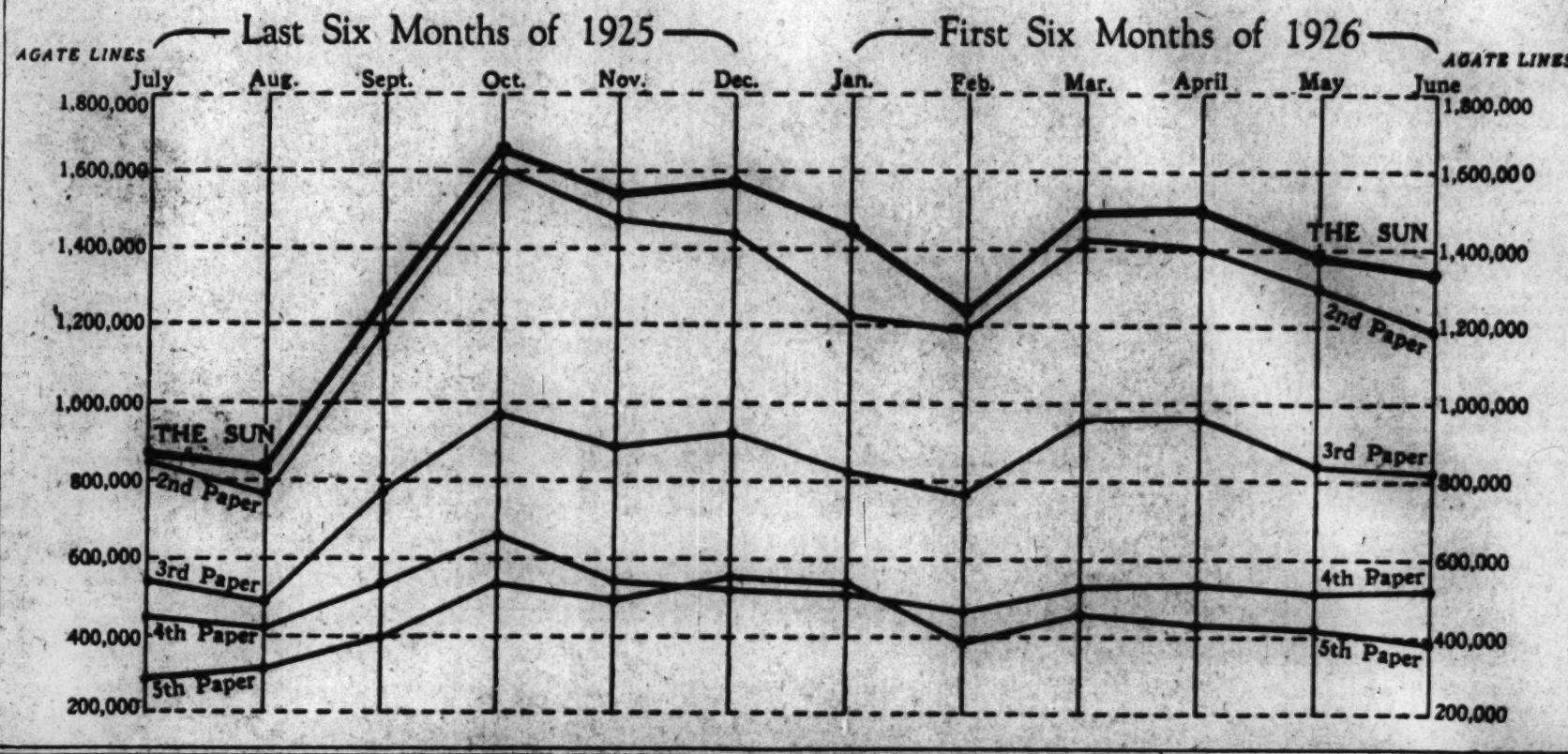
Whatever the merits of these may be, the query of Mr. Marsh about a purchasable electorate remains pertinent.

Complaint has persistently been made that Washington had no environs, nothing interesting outside that which appertains to the Government activities directly in the city—except Mt. Vernon, Well, the automobile and the progress of events on a prosperous current has changed all that. There is now Monticello, Jefferson's home and the University of Virginia which he founded at the foot of the hill, a little farther away, but nothing of distance when planning a motor trip.

Gettysburg is within easy motoring distance of Washington and Harper's Ferry not so far, Annapolis only about an hour and a half over an improving road and only a trifle more remote than Frederickburg, Va., where the restoration of Colonial Kenmore can be viewed in progress.

A fireproof reproduction of the original kitchen, a one-story wing, will house genealogies of prominent Virginia families and historical data. The corresponding wing on the other side of the mansion, formerly Col. Fielding Lewis's library, will be converted into quarters for the custodian and executive offices. This will release the main building to the public and as rooms are being filled with old furniture and historic objects, it will become, as it is now, for that matter, one of the most interesting places to which the tourist may extend his Washington visit.

## Record of Total Advertising—New York Evening Newspapers TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1926



# The Outstanding Leader Among New York Evening Newspapers

THE characteristic that determines the productivity of a newspaper as a medium for advertisers is the kind of people who read it.

If all persons were equally responsive to advertising, then the newspaper with the largest circulation would bring the best results. But persons vary greatly in their needs and desires, in their purchasing power, in their intelligence, in their attitude toward advertising.

And so, newspapers vary greatly in their value to advertisers—in their ability to produce results; and this variation is dependent more on the quality, the responsiveness, of circulation than on the quantity.

The reason why advertisers get better results through The Sun than through any other New York evening newspaper, the reason why they use more space in The Sun than in any other New York evening newspaper, is because The Sun is read by people of more than average means and better than average intelligence—people who have purchasing power as well as purchasing impulse—people of wide activities, many interests and large influence—people who are responsive to advertising.

Among these people The Sun has a larger home circulation than any other New York weekday newspaper.

For twelve consecutive months The Sun has published more advertising than any other New York evening newspaper—an indication of the superior productivity of its advertising columns.

During this period The Sun published 16 million lines of advertising—leading the second evening newspaper by more than one million lines.

For twelve consecutive months The Sun has made larger gains in advertising than any other New York evening newspaper—an indication that advertisers in increasingly large numbers are becoming convinced of the advantages of The Sun and are satisfied with the results secured through The Sun.

Behind its effectiveness as a medium for advertisers—behind its large and growing circulation among the kind of people that advertisers are most anxious to reach—stands the high quality of The Sun as a newspaper.

Vigorous and independent in its editorial policies, complete and accurate in all its news departments, entertaining in its many features, clean, wholesome and interesting throughout—The Sun naturally attracts as its readers the progressive and prosperous men and women of New York.

The Sun maintains a rigid censorship on all advertising

**The Sun**  
280 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

BOSTON WASHINGTON, D. C. CHICAGO LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO PARIS LONDON BERLIN PEKIN ROME  
Old South Building Munsey Building 209 So. La Salle St. Van Nuys Building 10 Boulevard des Capucines Trafalgar Building 14 Unter den Linden 9 Mei Lan Hsingung 25 Piazza Mignanelli Roma 6



# FOUR LEADERS IN ROUND OF 8

## Clay Court Tennis Brings Out Some Sparkling Play at Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., July 8 (Special).—Four of the leading United States tennis stars will be in the semifinals of the national clay court singles by tonight. The quarterfinals were played on the schedule for today. W. T. Tilden 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, defeating Lewis N. White of Austin, Tex.; George M. Lott, Jr. of Chicago met Cranston W. Holman of San Francisco, Alfred H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., met Lionel E. Ogden, Lehigh Stanford University star, and B. I. Norton, San Antonio, Tex., clashed with Berkeley R. Bell, one of the leading juniors. The quarterfinals of the men's doubles were also on the program with some hard competition in prospect.

Yesterday's play brought out some sparkling tennis, and a large gallery saw the favorites in action. Lott and Paul C. Kunkel came from behind to defeat Francisco and Guillermo Aragon, the Philippine Davis Cup team, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1, 7-5. The two teams fought until the setting sun, but the contest was not without interest, fighting for every point, with some brilliant rallies with all four players at the net.

The Philippine persistent players, Francisco Aragon has a perfect backhand, a long sweeping shot that skims the net and takes the corners and the sidelines. His overhead is powerful and well placed. The brown-skinned lads from the Orient led 4-1 in the final set, but Lott started on one of his brilliant rallies, and practically playing the whole game himself brought the score to deuce at 5-5. Then the overseas team weakened and the Lott-Kunkel combination swept through for a victory.

The close followers of the game were surprised when the veteran, W. T. Tilden, the champion of many years on the courts, was beaten in the round of 16 by the diminutive W. F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1. Coen, a 5-foot-11-inch, 140-pounder, forcing his veteran opponent into frequent errors.

Then Coen lost to B. I. Norton in the quarterfinals, but not until he had thrilled the gallery with his battle, forcing Norton to 7-5, 7-5 to win. Hayes, paired with Vinton Vernon of Detroit, sprang a surprise when they defeated Bell and Harris Coggeshall, a pair of leading juniors, easily in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0. The summary:

**UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—THIRD ROUND**  
W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated W. T. Hayes, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
W. T. Tilden 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, defeated Paul C. Kunkel, Cincinnati, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., defeated E. J. Pare, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
Lionel E. Ogden, Los Angeles, defeated E. D. Mather, Austin, Tex., 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
C. W. Holman, San Francisco, defeated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated L. A. Thalhimer, Dallas, Tex., 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
B. I. Norton, San Antonio, Tex., defeated J. D. Kinell Jr., Detroit, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
Berkeley R. Bell, Austin, Tex., defeated Kirk M. Reid, Cleveland, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
Harris Coggeshall, Detroit, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

**JUNIOR SINGLES—Second Round**  
A. L. White, Philadelphia, defeated J. D. Kinell Jr., Detroit, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
D. H. Gram, Nashville, defeated B. J. Braxton, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
E. J. Pare, Chicago, defeated C. W. Miller, Detroit, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
**MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round**  
F. D. Tait, Detroit, and R. J. Bradley, Toledo, defeated J. C. Emery, Detroit, and Farmer T. Pennington, Detroit, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.  
**Second Round**  
E. D. Mather, Austin, Tex., and E. W. Klingaman, Detroit, defeated J. E. Fredericks and Dale Hodges, Detroit, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
B. I. Norton, San Antonio, Tex., and Harris Coggeshall, Detroit, defeated C. A. Wagner, Detroit, and R. T. Hobbs, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
W. T. Hayes, Chicago, and Vinton Vernon, Cleveland, defeated B. I. Norton, San Antonio, Tex., and Harris Coggeshall, Detroit, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and P. C. Kunkel, Cincinnati, defeated B. I. Norton, San Antonio, Tex., and Harris Coggeshall, Detroit, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., and R. I. C. Norton, San Antonio, Tex., defeated B. I. Norton, San Antonio, Tex., and Harris Coggeshall, Detroit, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
L. A. Thalhimer, Dallas, and J. D. Kinell Jr., Detroit, defeated B. I. Norton, San Antonio, Tex., and Harris Coggeshall, Detroit, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.  
C. W. Holman, San Francisco, and Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated B. I. Norton, San Antonio, Tex., and Harris Coggeshall, Detroit, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

**WESTERN LEAGUE**  
Winnipeg, 4-3, 4-2, 4-1, 4-0.  
Oklahoma City, 4-3, 4-2, 4-1, 4-0.  
Tulsa, 4-3, 4-2, 4-1, 4-0.  
Omaha, 4-3, 4-2, 4-1, 4-0.  
St. Joseph, 4-3, 4-2, 4-1, 4-0.  
Des Moines, 4-3, 4-2, 4-1, 4-0.  
Lincoln, 4-3, 4-2, 4-1, 4-0.  
Wichita, 4-3, 4-2, 4-1, 4-0.  
**RESULTS WEDNESDAY**  
Omaha 11, Denver 5.  
Omaha 7, Denver 1.  
**ANOTHER HOLE-IN-ONE**  
BRADLEY BEACH, N. J., July 7.—Fred E. Perry of Aubrey Park, playing at the Bradley Beach Golf and Country Club, made his hole-in-one shot today on the fifteenth hole, a distance of 123 yards.

# Miss H. N. Willis to Resume Practice

## Longwood Cricket Club Offers Its Facilities to Champion

Miss Helen N. Willis, United States lawn tennis champion for the past three years, will resume practice July 19, on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass. Miss Willis, with Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan and Miss Mary K. Browne sailed from Southampton, Eng., for home Thursday. Her fellow Californians who, with Mrs. J. B. Jannet, comprised the team which captured the Wightman Cup, also plan to be here the week after next. Original plans called for a women's singles tournament at Longwood but this has been canceled and their practice will coincide with the men's singles event for the historic Longwood Bowl, which has been designated as the first official tryout for American Davis Cup stars.

It is believed that Miss Willis will figure in some exhibition matches during the bowl tournament and wide interest will attach to her decision to participate inasmuch as her play probably would indicate her form for the forthcoming battle to retain the national championship in the title tournament at New York starting Aug. 18. Many of the country's leading players are expected to compete in the women's invitation tournament at the Essex Country Club, Manchester, starting July 26, and the California stars will tune up for it at Longwood. An announcement that Miss Willis and her fellow Californians would play here was made by Irving C. Wright, chairman of the Longwood tennis committee. Miss Willis originally told Harvey H. Bundy, a Longwood member, during the Wimbledon tournament that she planned to play at Longwood, and when the women's singles were called off the club cable offering its facilities for practice.

# GOLFERS FACING DIFFICULT TEST

COLUMBUS, O., July 8 (AP).—The difficult course of the Scioto Country Club is the scene of a great contest, among the champions of the American golfing, the open championship now held by William Macfarlane of New York.

The record score of 68, made by Thomas D. Armour, in practice, to set the pace, such titans of the links as Robert T. Jones Jr., British open and U.S. amateur champion; Walter C. Hagen, professional golf title holder, and Charles Evans Jr., holder of the record score of 28 for the event, were among the entrants.

There were those who predicted that the restricted fairways, the undulating terrain, the side slopes, the wind-whipped grass, the small, well-trapped greens would force the players into the 72 holes to close around 300, in spite of Armour's feat and the excellent play of the other players. James M. Barrie for the first time.

All of the 151 players listed on the starter's sheet today were sure of another good endeavor if they were to remain through the second 18 holes tomorrow, but after Friday's round only those who shared the best 60 scores, such as the 60 of J. E. Hagen, 61 of J. E. Hagen, 62 of J. E. Hagen, 63 of J. E. Hagen, 64 of J. E. Hagen, 65 of J. E. Hagen, 66 of J. E. Hagen, 67 of J. E. Hagen, 68 of J. E. Hagen, 69 of J. E. Hagen, 70 of J. E. Hagen, 71 of J. E. Hagen, 72 of J. E. Hagen, 73 of J. E. Hagen, 74 of J. E. Hagen, 75 of J. E. Hagen, 76 of J. E. Hagen, 77 of J. E. Hagen, 78 of J. E. Hagen, 79 of J. E. Hagen, 80 of J. E. Hagen, 81 of J. E. Hagen, 82 of J. E. Hagen, 83 of J. E. Hagen, 84 of J. E. Hagen, 85 of J. E. Hagen, 86 of J. E. Hagen, 87 of J. E. Hagen, 88 of J. E. Hagen, 89 of J. E. Hagen, 90 of J. E. Hagen, 91 of J. E. Hagen, 92 of J. E. Hagen, 93 of J. E. Hagen, 94 of J. E. Hagen, 95 of J. E. Hagen, 96 of J. E. Hagen, 97 of J. E. Hagen, 98 of J. E. Hagen, 99 of J. E. Hagen, 100 of J. E. Hagen, 101 of J. E. Hagen, 102 of J. E. Hagen, 103 of J. E. Hagen, 104 of J. E. Hagen, 105 of J. E. Hagen, 106 of J. E. Hagen, 107 of J. E. Hagen, 108 of J. E. Hagen, 109 of J. E. Hagen, 110 of J. E. Hagen, 111 of J. E. Hagen, 112 of J. E. Hagen, 113 of J. E. Hagen, 114 of J. E. Hagen, 115 of J. E. Hagen, 116 of J. E. Hagen, 117 of J. E. Hagen, 118 of J. E. Hagen, 119 of J. E. Hagen, 120 of J. E. Hagen, 121 of J. E. Hagen, 122 of J. E. Hagen, 123 of J. E. Hagen, 124 of J. E. Hagen, 125 of J. E. Hagen, 126 of J. E. Hagen, 127 of J. E. Hagen, 128 of J. E. Hagen, 129 of J. E. Hagen, 130 of J. E. Hagen, 131 of J. E. Hagen, 132 of J. E. Hagen, 133 of J. E. Hagen, 134 of J. E. Hagen, 135 of J. E. Hagen, 136 of J. E. Hagen, 137 of J. E. Hagen, 138 of J. E. Hagen, 139 of J. E. Hagen, 140 of J. E. Hagen, 141 of J. E. Hagen, 142 of J. E. Hagen, 143 of J. E. Hagen, 144 of J. E. Hagen, 145 of J. E. Hagen, 146 of J. E. Hagen, 147 of J. E. Hagen, 148 of J. E. Hagen, 149 of J. E. Hagen, 150 of J. E. Hagen, 151 of J. E. Hagen, 152 of J. E. Hagen, 153 of J. E. Hagen, 154 of J. E. Hagen, 155 of J. E. Hagen, 156 of J. E. Hagen, 157 of J. E. Hagen, 158 of J. E. Hagen, 159 of J. E. Hagen, 160 of J. E. Hagen, 161 of J. E. Hagen, 162 of J. E. Hagen, 163 of J. E. Hagen, 164 of J. E. Hagen, 165 of J. E. Hagen, 166 of J. E. Hagen, 167 of J. E. Hagen, 168 of J. E. Hagen, 169 of J. E. Hagen, 170 of J. E. Hagen, 171 of J. E. Hagen, 172 of J. E. Hagen, 173 of J. E. Hagen, 174 of J. E. Hagen, 175 of J. E. Hagen, 176 of J. E. Hagen, 177 of J. E. Hagen, 178 of J. E. Hagen, 179 of J. E. Hagen, 180 of J. E. Hagen, 181 of J. E. Hagen, 182 of J. E. Hagen, 183 of J. E. Hagen, 184 of J. E. Hagen, 185 of J. E. Hagen, 186 of J. E. Hagen, 187 of J. E. Hagen, 188 of J. E. Hagen, 189 of J. E. Hagen, 190 of J. E. Hagen, 191 of J. E. Hagen, 192 of J. E. Hagen, 193 of J. E. Hagen, 194 of J. E. Hagen, 195 of J. E. Hagen, 196 of J. E. Hagen, 197 of J. E. Hagen, 198 of J. E. Hagen, 199 of J. E. Hagen, 200 of J. E. Hagen, 201 of J. E. Hagen, 202 of J. E. Hagen, 203 of J. E. Hagen, 204 of J. E. Hagen, 205 of J. E. Hagen, 206 of J. E. Hagen, 207 of J. E. Hagen, 208 of J. E. Hagen, 209 of J. E. Hagen, 210 of J. E. Hagen, 211 of J. E. Hagen, 212 of J. E. Hagen, 213 of J. E. Hagen, 214 of J. E. Hagen, 215 of J. E. Hagen, 216 of J. E. Hagen, 217 of J. E. Hagen, 218 of J. E. Hagen, 219 of J. E. Hagen, 220 of J. E. Hagen, 221 of J. E. Hagen, 222 of J. E. Hagen, 223 of J. E. Hagen, 224 of J. E. Hagen, 225 of J. E. Hagen, 226 of J. E. Hagen, 227 of J. E. Hagen, 228 of J. E. Hagen, 229 of J. E. Hagen, 230 of J. E. Hagen, 231 of J. E. Hagen, 232 of J. E. Hagen, 233 of J. E. Hagen, 234 of J. E. Hagen, 235 of J. E. Hagen, 236 of J. E. Hagen, 237 of J. E. Hagen, 238 of J. E. Hagen, 239 of J. E. Hagen, 240 of J. E. Hagen, 241 of J. E. Hagen, 242 of J. E. Hagen, 243 of J. E. Hagen, 244 of J. E. Hagen, 245 of J. E. Hagen, 246 of J. E. Hagen, 247 of J. E. Hagen, 248 of J. E. Hagen, 249 of J. E. Hagen, 250 of J. E. Hagen, 251 of J. E. Hagen, 252 of J. E. Hagen, 253 of J. E. Hagen, 254 of J. E. Hagen, 255 of J. E. Hagen, 256 of J. E. Hagen, 257 of J. E. Hagen, 258 of J. E. Hagen, 259 of J. E. Hagen, 260 of J. E. Hagen, 261 of J. E. Hagen, 262 of J. E. Hagen, 263 of J. E. Hagen, 264 of J. E. Hagen, 265 of J. E. Hagen, 266 of J. E. Hagen, 267 of J. E. Hagen, 268 of J. E. Hagen, 269 of J. E. Hagen, 270 of J. E. Hagen, 271 of J. E. Hagen, 272 of J. E. Hagen, 273 of J. E. Hagen, 274 of J. E. Hagen, 275 of J. E. Hagen, 276 of J. E. Hagen, 277 of J. E. Hagen, 278 of J. E. Hagen, 279 of J. E. Hagen, 280 of J. E. Hagen, 281 of J. E. Hagen, 282 of J. E. Hagen, 283 of J. E. Hagen, 284 of J. E. Hagen, 285 of J. E. Hagen, 286 of J. E. Hagen, 287 of J. E. Hagen, 288 of J. E. Hagen, 289 of J. E. Hagen, 290 of J. E. Hagen, 291 of J. E. Hagen, 292 of J. E. Hagen, 293 of J. E. Hagen, 294 of J. E. Hagen, 295 of J. E. Hagen, 296 of J. E. Hagen, 297 of J. E. Hagen, 298 of J. E. Hagen, 299 of J. E. Hagen, 300 of J. E. Hagen, 301 of J. E. Hagen, 302 of J. E. Hagen, 303 of J. E. Hagen, 304 of J. E. Hagen, 305 of J. E. Hagen, 306 of J. E. Hagen, 307 of J. E. Hagen, 308 of J. E. Hagen, 309 of J. E. Hagen, 310 of J. E. Hagen, 311 of J. E. Hagen, 312 of J. E. Hagen, 313 of J. E. Hagen, 314 of J. E. Hagen, 315 of J. E. Hagen, 316 of J. E. Hagen, 317 of J. E. Hagen, 318 of J. E. Hagen, 319 of J. E. Hagen, 320 of J. E. Hagen, 321 of J. E. Hagen, 322 of J. E. Hagen, 323 of J. E. Hagen, 324 of J. E. Hagen, 325 of J. E. Hagen, 326 of J. E. Hagen, 327 of J. E. Hagen, 328 of J. E. Hagen, 329 of J. E. Hagen, 330 of J. E. Hagen, 331 of J. E. Hagen, 332 of J. E. Hagen, 333 of J. E. Hagen, 334 of J. E. Hagen, 335 of J. E. Hagen, 336 of J. E. Hagen, 337 of J. E. Hagen, 338 of J. E. Hagen, 339 of J. E. Hagen, 340 of J. E. Hagen, 341 of J. E. Hagen, 342 of J. E. Hagen, 343 of J. E. Hagen, 344 of J. E. Hagen, 345 of J. E. Hagen, 346 of J. E. Hagen, 347 of J. E. Hagen, 348 of J. E. Hagen, 349 of J. E. Hagen, 350 of J. E. Hagen, 351 of J. E. Hagen, 352 of J. E. Hagen, 353 of J. E. Hagen, 354 of J. E. Hagen, 355 of J. E. Hagen, 356 of J. E. Hagen, 357 of J. E. Hagen, 358 of J. E. Hagen, 359 of J. E. Hagen, 360 of J. E. Hagen, 361 of J. E. Hagen, 362 of J. E. Hagen, 363 of J. E. Hagen, 364 of J. E. Hagen, 365 of J. E. Hagen, 366 of J. E. Hagen, 367 of J. E. Hagen, 368 of J. E. Hagen, 369 of J. E. Hagen, 370 of J. E. Hagen, 371 of J. E. Hagen, 372 of J. E. Hagen, 373 of J. E. Hagen, 374 of J. E. Hagen, 375 of J. E. Hagen, 376 of J. E. Hagen, 377 of J. E. Hagen, 378 of J. E. Hagen, 379 of J. E. Hagen, 380 of J. E. Hagen, 381 of J. E. Hagen, 382 of J. E. Hagen, 383 of J. E. Hagen, 384 of J. E. Hagen, 385 of J. E. Hagen, 386 of J. E. Hagen, 387 of J. E. Hagen, 388 of J. E. Hagen, 389 of J. E. Hagen, 390 of J. E. Hagen, 391 of J. E. Hagen, 392 of J. E. Hagen, 393 of J. E. Hagen, 394 of J. E. Hagen, 395 of J. E. Hagen, 396 of J. E. Hagen, 397 of J. E. Hagen, 398 of J. E. Hagen, 399 of J. E. Hagen, 400 of J. E. Hagen, 401 of J. E. Hagen, 402 of J. E. Hagen, 403 of J. E. Hagen, 404 of J. E. Hagen, 405 of J. E. Hagen, 406 of J. E. Hagen, 407 of J. E. Hagen, 408 of J. E. Hagen, 409 of J. E. Hagen, 410 of J. E. Hagen, 411 of J. E. Hagen, 412 of J. E. Hagen, 413 of J. E. Hagen, 414 of J. E. Hagen, 415 of J. E. Hagen, 416 of J. E. Hagen, 417 of J. E. Hagen, 418 of J. E. Hagen, 419 of J. E. Hagen, 420 of J. E. Hagen, 421 of J. E. Hagen, 422 of J. E. Hagen, 423 of J. E. Hagen, 424 of J. E. Hagen, 425 of J. E. Hagen, 426 of J. E. Hagen, 427 of J. E. Hagen, 428 of J. E. Hagen, 429 of J. E. Hagen, 430 of J. E. Hagen, 431 of J. E. Hagen, 432 of J. E. Hagen, 433 of J. E. Hagen, 434 of J. E. Hagen, 435 of J. E. Hagen, 436 of J. E. Hagen, 437 of J. E. Hagen, 438 of J. E. Hagen, 439 of J. E. Hagen, 440 of J. E. Hagen, 441 of J. E. Hagen, 442 of J. E. Hagen, 443 of J. E. Hagen, 444 of J. E. Hagen, 445 of J. E. Hagen, 446 of J. E. Hagen, 447 of J. E. Hagen, 448 of J. E. Hagen, 449 of J. E. Hagen, 450 of J. E. Hagen, 451 of J. E. Hagen, 452 of J. E. Hagen, 453 of J. E. Hagen, 454 of J. E. Hagen, 455 of J. E. Hagen, 456 of J. E. Hagen, 457 of J. E. Hagen, 458 of J. E. Hagen, 459 of J. E. Hagen, 460 of J. E. Hagen, 461 of J. E. Hagen, 462 of J. E. Hagen, 463 of J. E. Hagen, 464 of J. E. Hagen, 465 of J. E. Hagen, 466 of J. E. Hagen, 467 of J. E. Hagen, 468 of J. E. Hagen, 469 of J. E. Hagen, 470 of J. E. Hagen, 471 of J. E. Hagen, 472 of J. E. Hagen, 473 of J. E. Hagen, 474 of J. E. Hagen, 475 of J. E. Hagen, 476 of J. E. Hagen, 477 of J. E. Hagen, 478 of J. E. Hagen, 479 of J. E. Hagen, 480 of J. E. Hagen, 481 of J. E. Hagen, 482 of J. E. Hagen, 483 of J. E. Hagen, 484 of J. E. Hagen, 485 of J. E. Hagen, 486 of J. E. Hagen, 487 of J. E. Hagen, 488 of J. E. Hagen, 489 of J. E. Hagen, 490 of J. E. Hagen, 491 of J. E. Hagen, 492 of J. E. Hagen, 493 of J. E. Hagen, 494 of J. E. Hagen, 495 of J. E. Hagen, 496 of J. E. Hagen, 497 of J. E. Hagen, 498 of J. E. Hagen, 499 of J. E. Hagen, 500 of J. E. Hagen, 501 of J. E. Hagen, 502 of J. E. Hagen, 503 of J. E. Hagen, 504 of J. E. Hagen, 505 of J. E. Hagen, 506 of J. E. Hagen, 507 of J. E. Hagen, 508 of J. E. Hagen, 509 of J. E. Hagen, 510 of J. E. Hagen, 511 of J. E. Hagen, 512 of J. E. Hagen, 513 of J. E. Hagen, 514 of J. E. Hagen, 515 of J. E. Hagen, 516 of J. E. Hagen, 517 of J. E. Hagen, 518 of J. E. Hagen, 519 of J. E. Hagen, 520 of J. E. Hagen, 521 of J. E. Hagen, 522 of J. E. Hagen, 523 of J. E. Hagen, 524 of J. E. Hagen, 525 of J. E. Hagen, 526 of J. E. Hagen, 527 of J. E. Hagen, 528 of J. E. Hagen, 529 of J. E. Hagen, 530 of J. E. Hagen, 531 of J. E. Hagen, 532 of J. E. Hagen, 533 of J. E. Hagen, 534 of J. E. Hagen, 535 of J. E. Hagen, 536 of J. E. Hagen, 537 of J. E. Hagen, 538 of J. E. Hagen, 539 of J. E. Hagen, 540 of J. E. Hagen, 541 of J. E. Hagen, 542 of J. E. Hagen, 543 of J. E. Hagen, 544 of J. E. Hagen, 545 of J. E. Hagen, 546 of J. E. Hagen, 547 of J. E. Hagen, 548 of J. E. Hagen, 549 of J. E. Hagen, 550 of J. E. Hagen, 551 of J. E. Hagen, 552 of J. E. Hagen, 553 of J. E. Hagen, 554 of J. E. Hagen, 555 of J. E. Hagen, 556 of J. E. Hagen, 557 of J. E. Hagen, 558 of J. E. Hagen, 559 of J. E. Hagen, 560 of J. E. Hagen, 561 of J. E. Hagen, 562 of J. E. Hagen, 563 of J. E. Hagen, 564 of J. E. Hagen, 565 of J. E. Hagen, 566 of J. E. Hagen, 567 of J. E. Hagen, 568 of J. E. Hagen, 569 of J. E. Hagen, 570 of J. E. Hagen, 571 of J. E. Hagen, 572 of J. E. Hagen, 573 of J. E. Hagen, 574 of J. E. Hagen, 575 of J. E. Hagen, 576 of J. E. Hagen, 577 of J. E. Hagen, 578 of J. E. Hagen, 579 of J. E. Hagen, 580 of J. E. Hagen, 581 of J. E. Hagen, 582 of J. E. Hagen, 583 of J. E. Hagen, 584 of J. E. Hagen, 585 of J. E. Hagen, 586 of J. E. Hagen, 587 of J. E. Hagen, 588 of J. E. Hagen, 589 of J. E. Hagen, 590 of J. E. Hagen, 591 of J. E. Hagen, 592 of J. E. Hagen, 593 of J. E. Hagen, 594 of J. E. Hagen, 595 of J. E. Hagen, 596 of J. E. Hagen, 597 of J. E. Hagen, 598 of J. E. Hagen, 599 of J. E. Hagen, 600 of J. E. Hagen, 601 of J. E. Hagen, 602 of J. E. Hagen, 603 of J. E. Hagen, 604 of J. E. Hagen, 605 of J. E. Hagen, 606 of J. E. Hagen, 607 of J. E. Hagen, 608 of J. E. Hagen, 609 of J. E. Hagen, 610 of J. E. Hagen, 611 of J. E. Hagen, 612 of J. E. Hagen, 613 of J. E. Hagen, 614 of J. E. Hagen, 615 of J. E. Hagen, 616 of J. E. Hagen, 617 of J. E. Hagen, 618 of J. E. Hagen, 619 of J. E. Hagen, 620 of J. E. Hagen, 621 of J. E. Hagen, 622 of J. E. Hagen, 623 of J. E. Hagen, 624 of J. E. Hagen, 625 of J. E. Hagen, 626 of J. E. Hagen, 627 of J. E. Hagen, 628 of J. E. Hagen, 629 of J. E. Hagen, 630 of J. E. Hagen, 631 of J. E. Hagen, 632 of J. E. Hagen, 633 of J. E. Hagen, 634 of J. E. Hagen, 635 of J. E. Hagen, 636 of J. E. Hagen, 637 of J. E. Hagen, 638 of J. E. Hagen, 639 of J. E. Hagen, 640 of J. E. Hagen, 641 of J. E. Hagen, 642 of J. E. Hagen, 643 of J. E. Hagen, 644 of J. E. Hagen, 645 of J. E. Hagen, 646 of J. E. Hagen, 647 of J. E. Hagen, 648 of J. E. Hagen, 649 of J. E. Hagen, 650 of J. E. Hagen, 651 of J. E. Hagen, 652 of J. E. Hagen, 653 of J. E. Hagen, 654 of J. E. Hagen, 655 of J. E. Hagen, 656 of J. E. Hagen, 657 of J. E. Hagen, 658 of J. E. Hagen, 659 of J. E. Hagen, 660 of J. E. Hagen, 661 of J. E. Hagen, 662 of J. E. Hagen, 663 of J. E. Hagen, 664 of J. E. Hagen, 665 of J. E. Hagen, 666 of J. E. Hagen, 667 of J. E. Hagen, 668 of J. E. Hagen, 669 of J. E. Hagen, 670 of J. E. Hagen, 671 of J. E. Hagen, 672 of J. E. Hagen, 673 of J. E. Hagen, 674 of J. E. Hagen, 675 of J. E. Hagen, 676 of J. E. Hagen, 677 of J. E. Hagen, 678 of J. E. Hagen, 679 of J. E. Hagen, 680 of J. E. Hagen, 681 of J. E. Hagen, 682 of J. E. Hagen, 683 of J. E. Hagen, 684 of J. E. Hagen, 685 of J. E. Hagen, 686 of J. E. Hagen, 687 of J. E. Hagen, 688 of J. E. Hagen, 689 of J. E. Hagen, 690 of J. E. Hagen, 691 of J. E. Hagen, 692 of J. E. Hagen, 693 of J. E. Hagen, 694 of J. E. Hagen, 695 of J. E. Hagen, 696 of J. E. Hagen, 697 of J. E. Hagen, 698 of J. E. Hagen, 699 of J. E. Hagen, 700 of J. E. Hagen, 701 of J. E. Hagen, 702 of J. E. Hagen, 703 of J. E. Hagen, 704 of J. E. Hagen, 705 of J. E. Hagen, 706 of J. E. Hagen, 707 of J. E. Hagen, 708 of J. E. Hagen, 709 of J. E. Hagen, 710 of J. E. Hagen, 711 of J. E. Hagen, 712 of J. E. Hagen, 713 of J. E. Hagen, 714 of J. E. Hagen, 715 of J. E. Hagen, 716 of J. E. Hagen, 717 of J. E. Hagen, 718 of J. E. Hagen, 719 of J. E. Hagen, 720 of J. E. Hagen, 721 of J. E. Hagen, 722 of J. E. Hagen, 723 of J. E. Hagen, 724 of J. E. Hagen, 725 of J. E. Hagen, 726 of J. E. Hagen, 727 of J. E. Hagen, 728 of J. E. Hagen, 729 of J. E. Hagen, 730 of J. E. Hagen, 731 of J. E. Hagen, 732 of J. E. Hagen, 733 of J. E. Hagen, 734 of J. E. Hagen, 735 of J. E. Hagen, 736 of J. E. Hagen, 737 of J. E. Hagen, 738 of J. E. Hagen, 739 of J. E. Hagen, 740 of J. E. Hagen, 741 of J. E. Hagen, 742 of J. E. Hagen, 743 of J. E. Hagen, 744 of J. E. Hagen, 745 of J. E. Hagen, 746 of J. E. Hagen, 747 of J. E. Hagen, 748 of J. E. Hagen, 749 of J. E. Hagen, 750 of J. E. Hagen, 751 of J. E. Hagen, 752 of J. E. Hagen, 753 of J. E. Hagen, 754 of J. E. Hagen, 755 of J. E. Hagen, 756 of J. E. Hagen, 757 of J. E. Hagen, 758 of J. E. Hagen, 759 of J. E. Hagen, 760 of J. E. Hagen, 761 of J. E. Hagen, 762 of J. E. Hagen, 763 of J. E. Hagen, 764 of J. E. Hagen, 765 of J. E. Hagen, 766 of J. E. Hagen, 767 of J. E. Hagen, 768 of J. E. Hagen, 769 of J. E. Hagen, 770 of J. E. Hagen, 771 of J. E. Hagen, 772 of J. E. Hagen, 773 of J. E. Hagen, 774 of J. E. Hagen, 775 of J. E. Hagen, 776 of J. E. Hagen, 777 of J. E. Hagen, 778 of J. E. Hagen, 779 of J. E. Hagen, 780 of J. E. Hagen, 781 of J. E. Hagen, 782 of J. E. Hagen, 783 of J. E. Hagen, 784 of J. E. Hagen, 785 of J. E. Hagen, 786 of J. E. Hagen, 787 of J. E. Hagen, 788 of J. E. Hagen, 789 of J. E. Hagen, 790 of J. E. Hagen, 791 of J. E. Hagen, 792 of J. E. Hagen, 793 of J. E. Hagen, 794 of J. E. Hagen, 795 of J. E. Hagen, 796 of J. E. Hagen, 797 of J. E. Hagen, 798 of J. E. Hagen, 799 of J. E. Hagen, 800 of J. E. Hagen, 801 of J. E. Hagen, 802 of J. E. Hagen, 803 of J. E. Hagen, 804 of J. E. Hagen, 805 of J. E. Hagen, 806 of J. E. Hagen, 807 of J. E. Hagen, 808 of J. E. Hagen, 809 of J. E. Hagen, 810 of J. E. Hagen, 811 of J. E. Hagen, 812 of J. E. Hagen, 813 of J. E. Hagen, 814 of J. E. Hagen, 815 of J. E. Hagen, 816 of J. E. Hagen, 817 of J. E. Hagen, 818 of J. E. Hagen, 819 of J. E. Hagen, 820 of J. E. Hagen, 821 of J. E. Hagen, 822 of J. E. Hagen, 823 of J. E. Hagen, 824 of J. E. Hagen, 825 of J. E. Hagen, 826 of J. E. Hagen, 827 of J. E. Hagen, 828 of J. E. Hagen, 829 of J. E. Hagen, 830 of J. E. Hagen, 831 of J. E. Hagen, 8







# Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

## Gloucester Society of Artists

Gloucester, Mass.  
Special Correspondence

THE first of a series of four summer exhibitions to be given by the Gloucester Society of Artists opened July 4 in the society's gallery on Eastern Point Road, and features, in addition to the usual exhibition, an interesting collection of thumb-box sketches.

These little jottings are more spontaneous, less labored, more provocative than the majority of the larger canvases. Louise L. Brumback appears to good advantage in her little figure sketch "On the Beach," with its gay color, while her "Harbor," a little flash of red sky and dark harbor and city-hill outline, is imaginatively stimulating.

"Harbor Study," by Carl Ringius, a tiny composition in the gray of buildings, water, and docks, holds more appeal than many larger canvases devoted to harbors that cover more space with paint, but say less.

Of the full-fledged exhibition pictures, "On the Beach," by Theresa F. Bernstein, reveals a richly endowed imagination, an interest in human beings and their environment. William Meyerowitz also contributes work of individuality from the color outline pattern treatment of a still life to the etchings that deal with groups of people on park benches, or with the dark mass of a house against the dark mass of a tree in Central Park. Bernstein and Meyerowitz one feels to be artists, as well as painters.

Stuart Davis, easily the leader of the small group of modernists, is a stimulating inventor. His "Hot and Cold Weather," with its background of houses (mere shapes that defy houses) in hot sunshine and in the gray-white chill of winter—half and half—provides amusement, speculation, controversy no less than his "Arsenal Forum," well filled as

to space, definite in emphasis and focus, yet somehow lacking any touch of human appeal—a delight to the technician.

Oscar Anderson's pictures of Gloucester, "The Netting Fleet" and the thumb-box "Lifting Fog," Leonard Craske's small studies of light and shade on rocks and water, and Alexander Tupper's "The Beach at Evening," an experiment in rhythm of line and color, are more interesting as interpretations of Gloucester than the usual harbor studies.

"Abbott Farm" and "The Village Church" by J. Elliot Eneking recall the art traditions of New England some years ago. Hot color and vivid contrasts are more in keeping, however, with twentieth century art taste, and these Miller's vivid "California Hillside" provides both.

Several of the water colors compete for honors with the oils. The "Ramsdallfjord" and "Waterfall" by J. Olaf Olson are vivid in pigmentation and bold in stroke, while "The Mullen" by Winthrop Turney is a satisfying bit of decoration evolved from a simple subject.

Two paintings by F. M. Lamb attract the attention as susceptible of future development. They are uncomfortable crowded; they are painted with a preponderance of green that is oblivious to pet modern theories of color, but they possess atmosphere and a feeling for arrangement that, if not recast in one of the prevailing mold and thus spoiled, augurs well for the young artist's future.

Several pieces of sculpture are a stimulating inventor. His "Hot and Cold Weather," with its background of houses (mere shapes that defy houses) in hot sunshine and in the gray-white chill of winter—half and half—provides amusement, speculation, controversy no less than his "Arsenal Forum," well filled as

A second painting of Rheims (after the fire) permits the light to filter through the shattered windows and open spaces.

The Cathedral of Amiens stands in the morning light, just enough radiant to suggest a rising sun. Another painting of Amiens is more somber. Charles was the inspiration for several points of view. There is the eastern end, another around the choir, and a glimpse of the ornate south portal. The cathedral at Bayeux is seen after an one views it approaching the town. It is possible to make a tour in imagination in search of architectural splendor, as at the Grand Portal at Louviers, at the fane at Rouen, at the churches at Auvers sur Oise, and of Moret sur Loing.

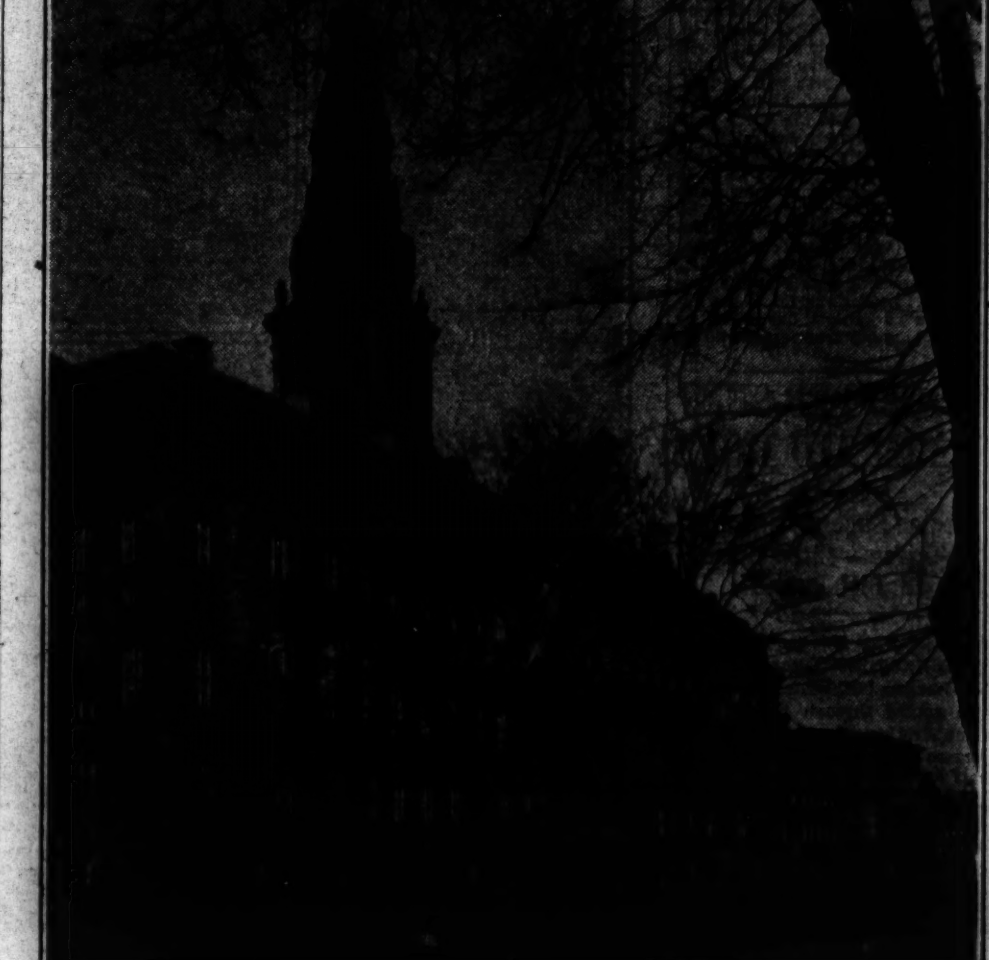
The Cathedral of Evreux in "Morning Light" has a particular dignity of its own. One of the interesting delights of Mr. Van Veen's genius is that as one approaches the canvases he is sure of their architectural integrity, and getting nearer the sincerity becomes more poetic.

The House of O'Brien, receiving a notable private collection, is exhibiting a landscape of the best Blake period—that of his interest in Indian life. It is an evening scene, an Indian encampment on the edge of a grove, the scene enveloped in a mysterious light, suggesting as a fascinating Innens, yet altogether individual. If all the valuable Blake period of his stronger years could stand alone, and the feeble tentative sketches and strange productions of his later years be destroyed, Blake would come to his fame so richly deserved. It is hard for some of his well-meaning friends to understand the peak of his genius and the fact that copies and sketches cloud his title to fame.

At the Newbury Library the exhibit of maps and prints illustrating early voyages, all from ancient and authentic sources meet a growing interest concerned from the aristocratic side rather than from the point of view of the adventurer. It is difficult to classify the productions of artists under the groupings of maps. Mechanical drafting and fine lettering are secondary to illustrative material.

For example, the Map of Illinois for Proposed Park and Forest Areas, made by the Friends of Our Native Landscapes, contained small pictorial drawings of "Starved Rock," our one state park, "The White Pine Forest," loaned, and features for parks to be acquired. This map is followed by one of "Beauty Spots of Illinois," the highways leading to them marked, and the whole design resulting in a work of art. The Friends of Our Native Landscapes Map had a border illustrating significant events in the history of the State since colonial times.

These inventions drawing attention



EXTERIOR OF NEW CHRISTIANSBORG. Designed by Thorvald Jørgensen.

## The New Christiansborg

Special Correspondence

ON HISTORIC ground stands the new Christiansborg, with traditions dating back to the time of Bishop Absalon, the founder of Copenhagen, on a site where a succession of royal palaces have already stood. The present building, which is the third to be erected, was commenced in the year 1907 and is expected to be completed by January 1, 1927. The foundation stone, laid by King Frederick VIII, bears the inscription: Rex, Rex, Jus, because Christiansborg under its roof is to shelter the King, the Legislature and the Supreme Court.

An interesting competition between the leading Danish architects resulted in Thorvald Jørgensen being entrusted with the building of the new palace. His design shows evident, though modified, romantic influences. Everything has been done to make the present Christiansborg as fire-proof as possible and for this reason the tower and spire have been built entirely of ferro-concrete coated with copper, as, indeed, are all the great spires and domes for which Copenhagen is famous. The height of the Christiansborg tower and spire is 89.5 meters and the crown atop has a diameter of five meters.

The entire palace is faced with granite, a material which Denmark herself could supply. This makes a somewhat audacious break with time-honored convention, the only parallel being the Ecceurial in Spain. Much of the granite, some 7000 large blocks, was presented by 700 Danish parishes and has been used for the heavy facing of the lower portion of the castle. In dry weather the appearance is quite attractive, in wet weather, however, it looks a little somber. The broad, shallow bay windows of the facade may be looked upon as a kind of compromise with more modern ideas; the mansard roof is covered with black, glazed tiles.

A number of artists, among whom sculptors are most conspicuous, have been employed in both the exterior and interior ornamentation of the palace, and several of these have struck a somewhat heavy and unconventional note. Thorvald Jørgensen, the architect, himself having an occasional tendency toward almost excessive solidity. The new palace, however, is an impressive site, dominating with its bulk the picturesque city.

At the rear of the palace there are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables, with their colonnades surrounding an open space, at the end of which two exquisite pavilions face the "Marble Bridge."

The front of the palace is flanked by buildings of distinct architectural merit and on the opposite side of the canal are more delightful old houses. Besides the King's apartments the palace also houses the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Office, each with their respective splendid entrances, courtyards, etc. The King originally intended to take up his residence in the palace but has now decided to continue to reside at lovely Amalienborg. He has, however, in the new palace, a number of apartments for state functions.

The whole of the left wing of the palace is devoted to Parliament, which has a handsome entrance facing a large courtyard, with an area of 3000 square meters. The central, inner courtyard measures 4500 square meters and the northern courtyard, that of the Supreme Court, 2500 square meters. The building of the palace covers in all an area of 3600 square meters. In addition to the two chambers, there is a large hall for joint meetings of Folketing and Landsting.

The cost of Christiansborg when finished will be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

"Faces of Children"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables, with their colonnades surrounding an open space, at the end of which two exquisite pavilions face the "Marble Bridge."

The front of the palace is flanked by buildings of distinct architectural merit and on the opposite side of the canal are more delightful old houses. Besides the King's apartments the palace also houses the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Office, each with their respective splendid entrances, courtyards, etc. The King originally intended to take up his residence in the palace but has now decided to continue to reside at lovely Amalienborg. He has, however, in the new palace, a number of apartments for state functions.

The whole of the left wing of the palace is devoted to Parliament, which has a handsome entrance facing a large courtyard, with an area of 3000 square meters. The central, inner courtyard measures 4500 square meters and the northern courtyard, that of the Supreme Court, 2500 square meters. The building of the palace covers in all an area of 3600 square meters. In addition to the two chambers, there is a large hall for joint meetings of Folketing and Landsting.

The cost of Christiansborg when finished will be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

"Faces of Children"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

## The New Christiansborg

Special Correspondence

ON HISTORIC ground stands the new Christiansborg, with traditions dating back to the time of Bishop Absalon, the founder of Copenhagen, on a site where a succession of royal palaces have already stood. The present building, which is the third to be erected, was commenced in the year 1907 and is expected to be completed by January 1, 1927. The foundation stone, laid by King Frederick VIII, bears the inscription: Rex, Rex, Jus, because Christiansborg under its roof is to shelter the King, the Legislature and the Supreme Court.

An interesting competition between the leading Danish architects resulted in Thorvald Jørgensen being entrusted with the building of the new palace. His design shows evident, though modified, romantic influences. Everything has been done to make the present Christiansborg as fire-proof as possible and for this reason the tower and spire have been built entirely of ferro-concrete coated with copper, as, indeed, are all the great spires and domes for which Copenhagen is famous. The height of the Christiansborg tower and spire is 89.5 meters and the crown atop has a diameter of five meters.

The entire palace is faced with granite, a material which Denmark herself could supply. This makes a somewhat audacious break with time-honored convention, the only parallel being the Ecceurial in Spain. Much of the granite, some 7000 large blocks, was presented by 700 Danish parishes and has been used for the heavy facing of the lower portion of the castle. In dry weather the appearance is quite attractive, in wet weather, however, it looks a little somber. The broad, shallow bay windows of the facade may be looked upon as a kind of compromise with more modern ideas; the mansard roof is covered with black, glazed tiles.

A number of artists, among whom sculptors are most conspicuous, have been employed in both the exterior and interior ornamentation of the palace, and several of these have struck a somewhat heavy and unconventional note. Thorvald Jørgensen, the architect, himself having an occasional tendency toward almost excessive solidity. The new palace, however, is an impressive site, dominating with its bulk the picturesque city.

At the rear of the palace there are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables, with their colonnades surrounding an open space, at the end of which two exquisite pavilions face the "Marble Bridge."

The front of the palace is flanked by buildings of distinct architectural merit and on the opposite side of the canal are more delightful old houses. Besides the King's apartments the palace also houses the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Office, each with their respective splendid entrances, courtyards, etc. The King originally intended to take up his residence in the palace but has now decided to continue to reside at lovely Amalienborg. He has, however, in the new palace, a number of apartments for state functions.

The whole of the left wing of the palace is devoted to Parliament, which has a handsome entrance facing a large courtyard, with an area of 3000 square meters. The central, inner courtyard measures 4500 square meters and the northern courtyard, that of the Supreme Court, 2500 square meters. The building of the palace covers in all an area of 3600 square meters. In addition to the two chambers, there is a large hall for joint meetings of Folketing and Landsting.

The cost of Christiansborg when finished will be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

"Faces of Children"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables, with their colonnades surrounding an open space, at the end of which two exquisite pavilions face the "Marble Bridge."

The front of the palace is flanked by buildings of distinct architectural merit and on the opposite side of the canal are more delightful old houses. Besides the King's apartments the palace also houses the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Office, each with their respective splendid entrances, courtyards, etc. The King originally intended to take up his residence in the palace but has now decided to continue to reside at lovely Amalienborg. He has, however, in the new palace, a number of apartments for state functions.

The whole of the left wing of the palace is devoted to Parliament, which has a handsome entrance facing a large courtyard, with an area of 3000 square meters. The central, inner courtyard measures 4500 square meters and the northern courtyard, that of the Supreme Court, 2500 square meters. The building of the palace covers in all an area of 3600 square meters. In addition to the two chambers, there is a large hall for joint meetings of Folketing and Landsting.

The cost of Christiansborg when finished will be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

"Faces of Children"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

## "The Wise Guy"

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Forum Theater, world premier of "The Wise Guy," a motion picture adapted by Adela St. Johns from a story by Jules Furthman, directed by Frank Lloyd for First National.

Patented somewhat after "The Miracle Man" of several seasons ago, this tale of a band of crooks caught unsuspectingly in their own toils and brought eventually to their proper senses comes plausibly to the screen. It is a picture characterized by clear, simple direction and acting; and while the material is not startlingly new or the development enhanced by any new camera angles, yet "The Wise Guy" holds the attention by virtue of its innate sincerity.

The central figure of the place is played by James Kirkwood, the fake evangelist, with solid conviction and varied shading. Having successfully turned from selling patent tonics to religious tenets, he and his little band are at length roused from their shameful imposture by the very power of the Gospel words that they have been handling so loosely. The transitional stages of their reformation have been worked out with much care and effective detail, so that their change of heart appears unforced and spontaneous.

Mr. Kirkwood carries the picture by his compelling performance as the popular roadside preacher; in fact it is a rôle eminently made to his order. Mary Astor and Betty Compson are both well cast, and Mary Carr, George F. Marion, and George Cooper each contribute to the general effectiveness of the picture.

R. F.

## New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Alas the Deacon" has passed 250 performances at the Hudson Theater, New York.

Anita Stewart will soon appear in Keith-Albee vaudeville, under the management of Lewis and Gordon.

"Craig's Wife" has passed its 300 performances at the Morosco Theater, New York.

Mildred McLeod will have the leading rôle in Samuel Shipman and Nell Twomey's play, "In Blows Nancy," which opens in Long Branch, N. J., on July 19.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables, with their colonnades surrounding an open space, at the end of which two exquisite pavilions face the "Marble Bridge."

The front of the palace is flanked by buildings of distinct architectural merit and on the opposite side of the canal are more delightful old houses. Besides the King's apartments the palace also houses the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Office, each with their respective splendid entrances, courtyards, etc. The King originally intended to take up his residence in the palace but has now decided to continue to reside at lovely Amalienborg. He has, however, in the new palace, a number of apartments for state functions.

The whole of the left wing of the palace is devoted to Parliament, which has a handsome entrance facing a large courtyard, with an area of 3000 square meters. The central, inner courtyard measures 4500 square meters and the northern courtyard, that of the Supreme Court, 2500 square meters. The building of the palace covers in all an area of 3600 square meters. In addition to the two chambers, there is a large hall for joint meetings of Folketing and Landsting.

The cost of Christiansborg when finished will be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

"Faces of Children"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables, with their colonnades surrounding an open space, at the end of which two exquisite pavilions face the "Marble Bridge."

The front of the palace is flanked by buildings of distinct architectural merit and on the opposite side of the canal are more delightful old houses. Besides the King's apartments the palace also houses the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Office, each with their respective splendid entrances, courtyards, etc. The King originally intended to take up his residence in the palace but has now decided to continue to reside at lovely Amalienborg. He has, however, in the new palace, a number of apartments for state functions.

The whole of the left wing of the palace is devoted to Parliament, which has a handsome entrance facing a large courtyard, with an area of 3000 square meters. The central, inner courtyard measures 4500 square meters and the northern courtyard, that of the Supreme Court, 2500 square meters. The building of the palace covers in all an area of 3600 square meters. In addition to the two chambers, there is a large hall for joint meetings of Folketing and Landsting.

The cost of Christiansborg when finished will be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

"Faces of Children"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables, with their colonnades surrounding an open space, at the end of which two exquisite pavilions face the "Marble Bridge."

The front of the palace is flanked by buildings of distinct architectural merit and on the opposite side of the canal are more delightful old houses. Besides the King's apartments the palace also houses the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Office, each with their respective splendid entrances, courtyards, etc. The King originally intended to take up his residence in the palace but has now decided to continue to reside at lovely Amalienborg. He has, however, in the new palace, a number of apartments for state functions.

The whole of the left wing of the palace is devoted to Parliament, which has a handsome entrance facing a large courtyard, with an area of 3000 square meters. The central, inner courtyard measures 4500 square meters and the northern courtyard, that of the Supreme Court, 2500 square meters. The building of the palace covers in all an area of 3600 square meters. In addition to the two chambers, there is a large hall for joint meetings of Folketing and Landsting.

The cost of Christiansborg when finished will be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

"Faces of Children"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables, with their colonnades surrounding an open space, at the end of which two exquisite pavilions face the "Marble Bridge."

The front of the palace is flanked by buildings of distinct architectural merit and on the opposite side of the canal are more delightful old houses. Besides the King's apartments the palace also houses the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Office, each with their respective splendid entrances, courtyards, etc. The King originally intended to take up his residence in the palace but has now decided to continue to reside at lovely Amalienborg. He has, however, in the new palace, a number of apartments for state functions.

The whole of the left wing of the palace is devoted to Parliament, which has a handsome entrance facing a large courtyard, with an area of 3000 square meters. The central, inner courtyard measures 4500 square meters and the northern courtyard, that of the Supreme Court, 2500 square meters. The building of the palace covers in all an area of 3600 square meters. In addition to the two chambers, there is a large hall for joint meetings of Folketing and Landsting.

The cost of Christiansborg when finished will be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

"Faces of Children"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables, with their colonnades surrounding an open space, at the end of which two exquisite pavilions face the "Marble Bridge."

The front of the palace is flanked by buildings of distinct architectural merit and on the opposite side of the canal are more delightful old houses. Besides the King's apartments the palace also houses the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Office, each with their respective splendid entrances, courtyards, etc. The King originally intended to take up his residence in the palace but has now decided to continue to reside at lovely Amalienborg. He has, however, in the new palace, a number of apartments for state functions.

The whole of the left wing of the palace is devoted to Parliament, which has a handsome entrance facing a large courtyard, with an area of 3000 square meters. The central, inner courtyard measures 4500 square meters and the northern courtyard, that of the Supreme Court, 2500 square meters. The building of the palace covers in all an area of 3600 square meters. In addition to the two chambers, there is a large hall for joint meetings of Folketing and Landsting.

The cost of Christiansborg when finished will be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

"Faces of Children"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables, with their colonnades surrounding an open space, at the end of which two exquisite pavilions face the "Marble Bridge."

The front of the palace is flanked by buildings of distinct architectural merit and on the opposite side of the canal are more delightful old houses. Besides the King's apartments the palace also houses the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Office, each with their respective splendid entrances, courtyards, etc. The King originally intended to take up his residence in the palace but has now decided to continue to reside at lovely Amalienborg. He has, however, in the new palace, a number of apartments for state functions.

The whole of the left wing of the palace is devoted to Parliament, which has a handsome entrance facing a large courtyard, with an area of 3000 square meters. The central, inner courtyard measures 4500 square meters and the northern courtyard, that of the Supreme Court, 2500 square meters. The building of the palace covers in all an area of 3600 square meters. In addition to the two chambers, there is a large hall for joint meetings of Folketing and Landsting.

The cost of Christiansborg when finished will be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

"Faces of Children"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables, with their colonnades surrounding an open space, at the end of which two exquisite pavilions face the "Marble Bridge."

The front of the palace is flanked by buildings of distinct architectural merit and on the opposite side of the canal are more delightful old houses. Besides the King's apartments the palace also houses the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Office, each with their respective splendid entrances, courtyards, etc. The King originally intended to take up his residence in the palace but has now decided to continue to reside at lovely Amalienborg. He has, however, in the new palace, a number of apartments for state functions.

The whole of the left wing of the palace is devoted to Parliament, which has a handsome entrance facing a large courtyard, with an area of 3000 square meters. The central, inner courtyard measures 4500 square meters and the northern courtyard, that of the Supreme Court, 2500 square meters. The building of the palace covers in all an area of 3600 square meters. In addition to the two chambers, there is a large hall for joint meetings of Folketing and Landsting.

The cost of Christiansborg when finished will be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

"Faces of Children"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables, with their colonnades surrounding an open space, at the end of which two exquisite pavilions face the "Marble Bridge."

The front of the palace is flanked by buildings of distinct architectural merit and on the opposite side of the canal are more delightful old houses. Besides the King's apartments the palace also houses the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Foreign Office, each with their respective splendid entrances, courtyards, etc. The King originally intended to take up his residence in the palace but has now decided to continue to reside at lovely Amalienborg. He has, however, in the new palace, a number of apartments for state functions.

The whole of the left wing of the palace is devoted to Parliament, which has a handsome entrance facing a large courtyard, with an area of 3000 square meters. The central, inner courtyard measures 4500 square meters and the northern courtyard, that of the Supreme Court, 2500 square meters. The building of the palace covers in all an area of 3600 square meters. In addition to the two chambers, there is a large hall for joint meetings of Folketing and Landsting.

The cost of Christiansborg when finished will be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

"Faces of Children"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cameo Theater, "Faces of Children," a motion picture, made in France and directed by Jacques Feder.

At the film subscription performance held under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild, "Faces of Children"

are still remains of the first Christiansborg, the old Court Theater, the riding school and the royal stables,







## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

After the Race — Nantucket

Current Events

## Transplanted

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part I  
 "DO WE have to stay in this place a whole year, mother?" Charles Harrison stood at the window, his hands thrust deep into his pockets. His face was sober, as he looked out over the little western town of Crofton.

"I expect we do, son," Mrs. Harrison came to the window and tucked her hand through her tall boy's arm. "You know when the Department of Agriculture sends father out to make a survey of conditions in any locality, he is never satisfied to do anything but the most thorough job of it. Just between you and me, I think that is why he was chosen to do the research out here. For I know this was considered a very important place of work. If he accomplishes as much as he hopes to, it will almost certainly mean advancement for him—advancement in many ways. We're going to help him all we can, aren't we?" She tweaked his ear and smiled at him so cheerily that his face brightened a little.

"We'll do our best, mother. But you know Crofton doesn't seem to have many possibilities, and for a fellow to be transplanted suddenly from Washington to this—there was a great deal of meaning in the emphasis he put upon the last word, as he nodded toward the town. "I know, dear, but things often grow all the better for being transplanted," Mrs. Harrison's eyes twinkled. "You can help Crofton and ways in which Crofton can help you. You might try looking for those. And in the meantime, let's both try to help father by being as cheerful as we can. Is that a bargain?"

"That isn't a fair bargain," laughed Charles. "You are never anything but cheerful, anyway. I'll really do my best, though," he added seriously. "For of course I want to help father all I can, and I don't suppose it's very pleasant for you either. Or for your mother," added his mother quickly, and they both laughed.

"Well, one way I can help Crofton is by cleaning up our back yard," said Charles good-humoredly. "You see, it's a disgrace. It's a little bit of a mess, and it's a little bit of a nuisance for the Harrison family."

"Things often work out that way," smiled his mother, as Charles picked up his cap and went out. "A Self-Appointed Task  
 "I don't see what Crofton can do for me that Washington couldn't do. And I wonder what I can do to help Crofton. There is plenty of room for improvement here, but I don't see what one boy can do," Charles whistled thoughtfully as he began his self-appointed task of cleaning the back yard. "This is quite a job," he said to himself, as he surveyed the disorderly yard. "This old yard doesn't look as if it had ever been cleaned up before. That's one thing wrong with this town—folks don't seem to care much about their yards. Wish they could see Washington one!" Then with an effort he tore his thoughts away from his "home town" and settled down to do an effective piece of yard-cleaning. "I'll try to be as thorough at my job as father is at his," he said to himself.

The Harrisons had come to Crofton during the spring vacation, and as Charles worked he was thinking about high school and wondering how he should like going to the modest brick building at the end of town. "It'll be some different from going to school in Washington," he reflected, and then he had to give his entire attention to ways and means for removing a large box of rubbish from under the cottonwood tree.

"Hello, can you help with that?" came a friendly voice, and as Charles looked up he saw a boy of about his

own age coming toward him. "I'm 'Red' Campbell, and I live next door," Charles turned toward the visitor, his face full of pleasure, for he had noticed the boy next door on the evening of their arrival, and wondered how soon they would get acquainted. The boys evidently found each other good company, for Red stayed and helped clean up the yard. He was very much interested in hearing about Washington, and in his turn told Charles about Crofton doings. "If Charles thought the latter sounded a trifle dull, he was polite enough to keep that thought to himself, and the boys were firm friends when Red was ready to go home, late in the afternoon.

"This old yard sure looks better than I ever saw it look before," he commented. "A little cleaning-up made a lot of difference, didn't it?" "Sure did," agreed Charles. "You just ought to see the yard in Washington. Folks take such pride in keeping them in shape. I'm going to clean up the front yard, too, and mother'll plant some flowers, and I think I'll make a vegetable garden back here and—"

"Say, I'll help, if you want me to," said Red eagerly. "It's a lot of fun to see things get to looking so much better, isn't it?" "Yes, it is. I'll be glad of your help if you'll let me help you with whatever you want to do with yours," said Charles.

"That's a bargain, then," agreed Red, and to himself he chuckled as he went home. "That yard of ours is certainly due for a surprise. Guess Charles would be disgusted with me if he knew how long it is since our yard has been really cleaned up."

"Folks are friendly in this place," said Charles, as the Harrisons sat down to dinner. "That boy next door is all right. He told me a lot about school, and the boys here. He's a junior, too, so that makes it fine. I told him a lot about Washington, and then we got to talking about baseball. I told him I'd often seen the Senators play, and he said he supposed I could give the Crofton boys a lesson. They're baseball fans here, all right, but they don't play tennis much. There aren't any courts except that one on the school ground. It isn't much like Washington, is it?"

"You can hardly expect it to be like Washington, son," said Mr. Harrison, smiling. "But you want to remember that nobody likes to have his town looked down on, and you'll find that the Crofton boys are no exception to that rule. You'll find it easier to make friends here if you try to look for the bright spots instead of comparing it unfavorably with Washington all the time."

"Yes, sir, I believe that's right," responded Charles thoughtfully. "Well, Red Campbell is one bright spot anyhow. He asked me to come over to the school ground after supper and play ball a while. I don't suppose they have much of a team, but I'd like to go. Maybe I can help them get it in shape a little."

What Position?  
 He was full of this idea as he walked to the school ground with Red, and when the latter asked him what position he liked best to play, Charles replied that he liked to pitch best, but that he's just as soon watch for a while. "Then I could spot watch for a while," he said, feeling rather superior as he remembered the games he had watched the Senators play. "All right," said Red, good-naturedly. "You'll probably find plenty of weak points, and we're anxious to have the best team possible, for we are trying for the district championship. We could use another good fielder, and I was hoping you might want to try for pitcher with that?"

Charles shrugged his shoulders. The idea of offering him—a boy from

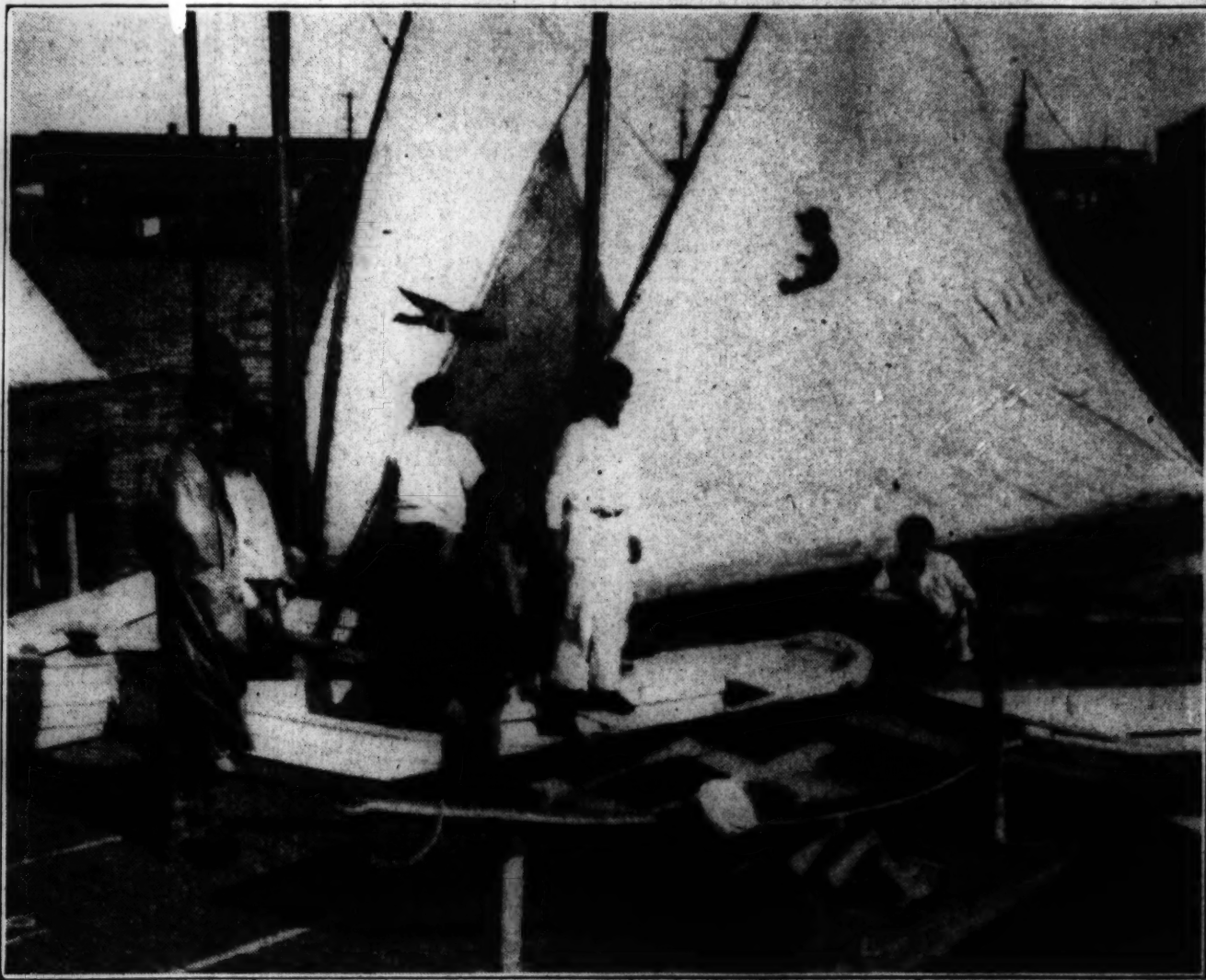


Photo by J. M. Andrews

Washington, who had played on the playgrounds there and who had often seen the big games—the idea of offering him anything but the best place on the team! They needn't think he'd play anything else! Of course, he hadn't played so much as the boys there were so many other things to do—but he certainly could at least play better than these boys who probably had never even had a playground director in the grades and who probably even now merely shared a coach with all the rest of the school.

The Game Under Way  
 "Mr. Hall has been coaching us, but, of course, he won't be there tonight," Red was saying. "He's the manual training teacher." "They haven't even a real coach,"

thought Charles, rather scornfully. But when he had been introduced to the other boys, and the game was under way, he was glad that he had chosen to watch for a while. There was no question about it—these boys could play! Red was pitching for the first team, Alex Donahoe for the second. "They can both pitch, but Red's a wonder. And I thought I might be pitcher!" Charles flushed and added honestly, "I'm not good enough to have a place on that team at all. I can run pretty fast, but that doesn't put me in a class with these fellows." Suddenly Charles felt a great desire to be on the team—to help win that championship. Red came over between the innings and invited him to play, but Charles shook his head. "I'd rather

watch this evening," he said. "I'll play next time." "Find a lot of weak points?" inquired Red when the game was over, and the boys started home. "Not many," said Charles, with a funny little grin. "Say, you fellows can play! I'm not good enough for first team, that's sure, but I'd like to play on one of the other teams." The boys glanced at each other as if to say that this "Washington boy" wasn't half-bad. "He's a good sort," said Alex Donahoe to Hugh Moore. "I thought he might be stuck up, but he isn't."

And as Charles walked home with Red he felt a new respect for Crofton, and a fervent wish that he might become good enough to play anything at all on the first team. (To be continued.)

## The Bennetts and Their Books

"CHILDREN," called Mrs. Bennett who was finishing the packing for their vacation in the mountains. "If you have decided on the books that you'll care to read over and over, I'm ready for them."

The eight-year-old twins, George and Ann, usually called George-Ann and Ann-Ann, looked at each other. They seemed almost like one, arrived first with the four Doctor Do Little books. They never could agree on which was the best. Ann declared for "Doctor Dolittle's Post Office" because she liked the bird writing and the birds for letter carriers. George who was very fond of animals, liked the "Zoo" best. Their mother took all four for she knew they never tired of them.

"I can't decide which I want most," said 12-year-old Carl over the top of the armful he had to steady with his chin. "I'm afraid there'll not be room for so many," said his mother, taking the top book.

"But I must have 'Don Quixote' and 'Gulliver's Travels,'" pleaded Carl.

Reading Together  
 "Very well, but perhaps we can let 'Robinson Crusoe' rest this summer. We'll take 'The Children's Homer,' for that tells the story of both the Iliad and the Odyssey and you never can know Homer too well. I wonder if you couldn't begin to read some real Shakespeare, as she took up 'Lamb's Tales.' 'There's a complete Shakespeare at the cottage and I'll take my Arden 'Julius Caesar' and we'll read it together."

"That will be great!" Carl had learned that when Mother read with him he enjoyed things that seemed stupid when he tried them alone. "I'll take the rest back," but he looked longingly at "King Arthur and His Knights."

"I think I can tuck that in some—"

where." His mother smiled indulgently. "Fourteen-year-old Gay brought only two books. 'Do you think it's silly of me to want my 'Alice in Wonderland' and 'Through the Looking-Glass'?"

"Not a bit, daughter. One never is too old for 'Alice,' besides you'll lose half the fun of later reading if you don't know these books almost by heart. Everybody quotes 'Alice.' 'Little Women' is the only one of my other books that I care to read again," said Gay rustily.

Scott and Dickens  
 "I understand, dear. You are just between good children's books and those for grown-ups and there are not many like 'Little Women.' I believe you are ready to begin on some older books. You liked 'Ivanhoe' in school. Suppose we take 'The Tale of Two Cities' and 'David Copperfield.' When we get settled we'll talk it over and send back to the Bookshop for some others."

"I want to take my naughty little girls who got good at last," pleaded George who she held out her little green copy of "Susanna's Auction."

"Of course we must take Susanna! There's just room in this corner," said Mother.

The next morning the whole family was packed into two taxis, with Hylax, the collie, on leash, and Hafs, the Persian cat, in his basket, and away they whirled to the North Station.

When they were all settled in the train, each in a big comfy chair, Mr. Bennett brought out a mysterious square package and cut the string. And there was a pile of new books.

"What a lark!" cried Carl bounding in the arm of his father's chair. "Mother gets the first." He handed

Mrs. Bennett one of the latest novels. "Here, baby Lucy, these Kipling Painting Books are for you, with colored pictures from the Jungle books and others drawn just like them all ready for you to paint. Today you can look at the pictures and paint your own, and was wonderfully intelligent. From a very tiny bird he was never confined to his cage, but had perfect liberty to come and go as he pleased. He seemed to think the whole house was his playhouse, and that everything in it that he was able to move with his little bill and claws was his own personal property. He worked hard almost every day, removing pins from the pin trays and carrying them back, also taking up the holders. At intervals he returned to his cage to have a little lunch of seeds, cake or egg.

One of his favorite pastimes was to get in front of a mirror, and march up and down admiring himself, while giving out his sweetest notes. The piano never started to play, he would perch himself close to the keyboard and apparently try to drown the music with his song. He did not know fear, and everyone who came to the house was his special guest. He would welcome a guest by sitting on his shoulder or finger and giving one of his favorite airs.

Another pastime he enjoyed was to sit on his mistress's head, pull out the hair pins and let her hair down. There's a funny bit about the despatching of the house was his special guest. He would welcome a guest by sitting on his shoulder or finger and giving one of his favorite airs.

The telephone was of special interest to him. He might be hidden somewhere in the bed springs, in an adjustable dress form, or perhaps in a dresser drawer, which had been left open only far enough to admit his small body, but let the telephone ring, and out of his hiding place he would come, and worry his mistress until she would take him on her finger, put him directly in front of the transmitter and tell him to sing, and sing loud. Then he would swell his little throat, and send up his loudest and best. In this way, many times a day, he was able to cheer someone on the line.

There was never a bowl of water set down but Rex used it for his bath, although he might have had several that day. He would sit on the edge of a glass of water and throw it over everything. One room was an open fireplace, and Rex loved the fire.

He would gather up every string or piece of cloth he could carry and try to make a nest in the corner of his cage, until one day his mistress conceived the idea of setting him a mate, and a pretty little yellow bird came to live with him. But the idea was not at all agreeable to Mr. Rex, and she had to be sent back to her home.

He was very fond of apples, and always ready to share them. He generally ate his meals with the family. He loved the fruit, a few vegetables, such as lettuce, radishes, but the strawberry season was his particular delight.

From day to day he found some new amusement, and was always happy and ready to show it in his way—a sweet song.

—Ted Lynch.

## My Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Down in my garden the cloud shadows pass. Soft over white clover spread in the grass. The daisies all nod and beckon to me.

And the pansies laugh outright and dance in their place. And, oh, how I love the sweet butterfly peat.

That play hide and seek with big blundering bees. And the scent of the stock and the sweet nightingale.

I know that my heart will never forget.

W HITHER "T. N. T." could have won the race if she had kept out of the way on the final run to the finish line and whether or not "Akela" sailed better without ballast are the questions which are being discussed with great gravity by the shippers in embryo of Nantucket Harbor.

With a class of 19 rakish sailing ships all built on the same model, they race several times every week, and each skipper, in the interim between races, hauls his boat out on the beach and experiments with points to keep her underlines smooth. A lengthy argument on the merits of the boats is the inevitable aftermath of every hard-fought race.

Key to puzzle published July 1:  
 1. Peach, cheap. 2. Slatin, slain. 3. Stone, notes. 4. Olive, volle. 5. Smite, emils. 6. Horse, shore. 7. Lemon, meism. 8. Table, blast. 9. March, charm. 10. Cater, crate.

Rex, the Little Canary Bird

R EX, the little canary bird whose story is here told, possessed many characteristics of his own, and was wonderfully intelligent. From a very tiny bird he was never confined to his cage, but had perfect liberty to come and go as he pleased. He seemed to think the whole house was his playhouse, and that everything in it that he was able to move with his little bill and claws was his own personal property. He worked hard almost every day, removing pins from the pin trays and carrying them back, also taking up the holders. At intervals he returned to his cage to have a little lunch of seeds, cake or egg.

One of his favorite pastimes was to get in front of a mirror, and march up and down admiring himself, while giving out his sweetest notes. The piano never started to play, he would perch himself close to the keyboard and apparently try to drown the music with his song. He did not know fear, and everyone who came to the house was his special guest. He would welcome a guest by sitting on his shoulder or finger and giving one of his favorite airs.

Another pastime he enjoyed was to sit on his mistress's head, pull out the hair pins and let her hair down. There's a funny bit about the despatching of the house was his special guest. He would welcome a guest by sitting on his shoulder or finger and giving one of his favorite airs.

The telephone was of special interest to him. He might be hidden somewhere in the bed springs, in an adjustable dress form, or perhaps in a dresser drawer, which had been left open only far enough to admit his small body, but let the telephone ring, and out of his hiding place he would come, and worry his mistress until she would take him on her finger, put him directly in front of the transmitter and tell him to sing, and sing loud. Then he would swell his little throat, and send up his loudest and best. In this way, many times a day, he was able to cheer someone on the line.

There was never a bowl of water set down but Rex used it for his bath, although he might have had several that day. He would sit on the edge of a glass of water and throw it over everything. One room was an open fireplace, and Rex loved the fire.

He would gather up every string or piece of cloth he could carry and try to make a nest in the corner of his cage, until one day his mistress conceived the idea of setting him a mate, and a pretty little yellow bird came to live with him. But the idea was not at all agreeable to Mr. Rex, and she had to be sent back to her home.

He was very fond of apples, and always ready to share them. He generally ate his meals with the family. He loved the fruit, a few vegetables, such as lettuce, radishes, but the strawberry season was his particular delight.

From day to day he found some new amusement, and was always happy and ready to show it in his way—a sweet song.

—Ted Lynch.

## Congress Goes Home

WITH the adjournment of the United States Congress after a busy seven months' session, it is interesting to note the outstanding issues which have been discussed and the important settlements that have been made. A revenue bill was passed, reducing the total amount of taxes by about \$350,000,000. Also you will remember that after extensive debate it was voted that the United States adhere to the World Court, under certain stated conditions or reservations.

Ratification of a number of war debt settlements was made, notably adjustment with Italy. A new way of solving railway-labor disagreements by means of arbitration became law. A Co-operative Marketing bill, providing a bureau in the Department of Agriculture which will assist the farmers with advice and information on marketing their crops, was passed. Different Senate committees conducted investigations and hearings in certain fields, prohibition for one. And three bills were passed relating to aeronautics; one gave the Department of Commerce supervision over civil aviation, the other two dealt with building programs. Assistant Secretaries in the War, Navy and Commerce Departments are to have charge of aviation.

Among the important matters you will probably hear about when Congress assembles again in December are the French debt settlement, the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey, the Colorado River development, and possibly some plan for a permanent program for radio control. This is the Sixty-Ninth Congress.

## Our Trees

During these summer months we who live north of the equator are likely to spend some happy hours under the leafy boughs of our beautiful trees. Let us read of them and take walk in the woods, or camp in a forest. In a recent issue of the Monitor was reprinted from the July number of American Forests and Forest Life the words of a poster found in the public parks of Spain. Because we want to take care of our beautiful trees let us read it here and think about it. It is called "The Waylaxer" and represents a tree saying these words:

"Ye who pass by and would raise your hand against me, barken as you harm me. I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

I am the heart of your heart, the soul of your soul, the life of your life, the love of your love, the joy of your joy, the peace of your peace, the strength of your strength, the wisdom of your wisdom, the power of your power, the glory of your glory, the honor of your honor, the riches of your riches, the beauty of your beauty, the goodness of your goodness, the kindness of your kindness, and the love of your love."

## The Romance of the Wires

Next time you take down a telephone receiver or look up at the wires following the highway or read a newspaper article that says "by special cable," perhaps the romance of the wires will come to you. You have heard that this year is the fiftieth anniversary of the telephone, the first wire message sent over the wires. Is it not wonderful to think also that as recently as 1851 between Dover and Calais the first submarine cable was laid? In 1858 the first great cable was laid across the Atlantic Ocean. Today there are enough miles of submarine cables in all to girdle the globe 12 times! And in the United States alone there are over 56,000,000 miles of electric wires carrying messages and power. When we think how much has happened since the first wire was put up and the first message sent, is it not a tale of high romance?

It sometimes seems as if the two wires are the only place left in the world to explore, and then we read of expeditions into unknown or unvisited regions elsewhere. An important expedition under Dr. Herbert Basedow has recently left for central Australia. It consists of five Europeans and four natives, and the transport is being conducted by means of 25 camels. Besides investigating possible resources of mineral wealth, the party is interested in the geography, zoology and botany of the country, and in the aborigines or native inhabitants. A cinematograph and a phonograph accompany the expedition for the purpose of recording the native ceremonies and chants.

A Gift to Hungary  
 When Jeremiah Smith, an American lawyer, completed his work for the Hungarian Government recently, he was handed a check for \$100,000, which represented his salary from the League of Nations for the two years he had spent helping Hungary straighten out her national housekeeping. But Mr. Smith handed back the check, saying that the thanks and appreciation of Hungary were more precious to him than money, and adding that he wished to give the amount to Hungary as a gift from the American people.

When this gift the Hungarian Government has decided to establish a scholarship fund, which will be used to send technical students to the United States to study American conditions.

Starfish  
 These are the organs by which they move. They are called tube-feet. They are lengthened and enlarged, much as the tentacles of sea-anemones are, by filling them with water. For this purpose each tube-foot is connected with a little round bag filled with water from the water tube running down the ray.

The starfish has five eyes—little tiny red specks they are. The fondness of the starfish for oysters is often a serious matter to the oyster grower, and causes him to lose large quantities of his valuable property. Their attacks upon the oyster occur chiefly in the latter part of summer or early fall.



## EDUCATIONAL

The Classics and a Boy's  
Appreciation of Beauty

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

ARGUMENTS for and against the teaching of the classics in English schools still issue forth in some profusion, so much so that the judgment of the plain man wavers to and fro, and one is inclined to believe that the conclusion of the whole matter is purely subjective—that it depends on personal experience and individual temperament.

Those of us who were trained in the classics themselves, and are conscious of the great debt we owe for such training, find it difficult to believe that an education can be complete without them. And yet we find eminent thinkers and writers, as well as less distinguished people, who assert roundly that they got no good whatever from their classical training, and that the time spent in acquiring a smattering of Greek and Latin was wasted. And they point to the instance of Shakespeare who knew little Latin and less Greek. But against this one may say that, in the first instance, one can never devise a curriculum that will satisfy the second that what was wrong in the classical teaching of a former generation was rather the manner than the matter. And it is perhaps a little difficult for any individual to be certain that he derives no value from a particular subject in his early training.

An Instance

We are all apt to generalize too much. For the wind bloweth where it listeth, and one of the great paradoxes of human life is that the things which we disliked and resented in our early years sometimes turn out a blessing in due season. Here is an instance which is not without some bearing on the point. Perhaps at any rate it is worth recording. There was a boy at a particular grammar school who quite frankly despised the classical training which, as he complained, was forced upon him. Never did he desire to open a classical book after he left school. One would have said that the hours spent on teaching him classics were quite wasted.

Everyone knows the saying of Bacon that studying put into the characters. The assertion has been contested by many but largely, I think, owing to a misunderstanding. Bacon never said or meant that the studies should come out in the character in the same form as they entered into the thought. They undergo change, sometimes a radical change in the process. The training in classics for instance is not primarily meant to produce eminent classical scholars.

But mark the sequel to the particular instance at school which I have described. It does perhaps point a moral that is usually overlooked. For the teacher, who had spent apparently quite unprofitable hours in attempting to inculcate a love of the great classical writers in this individual boy, received some ten or twelve years later from him the gift of an original woodcut—a real work of art of considerable delicacy and finish. And with the woodcut, and a letter containing the following statement: "You did not teach me classics, you could not do it, for I had no linguistic ability whatever, and I positively disliked the lessons, but I realize now that I did learn something from them, and that was an appreciation of beauty, and here with I send you a work of my own in which I have tried to give expression to the sense of beauty which came into my life through the classics at school. The thing is crude and amateurish, I know, but it gave me pleasure to do it, and should like you to have it as a visible sign and token that your efforts to teach me classics were not entirely wasted."

**The Mark of Classical Writers**

From this instance it is obvious that the sense of precision, proportion, rhythm and harmony which are the notable characteristics of the greater classical writers can often do more to penetrate and influence the thought of the pupil even when he is a recalcitrant learner. Can one attribute anything like equal value to the results of what we call utilitarian subjects? They probably sharpen the wit, and give readiness to the thought and so must not be neglected. But that they increase the finer perceptions, the more delicate emotions, the love of the beautiful which is surely a potent factor in promoting the good life, the life of service to the community—can this be said? In an age where a taste for a facile, meretricious prettiness is all too common, that feeling for the chastity, austerity and simplicity of beauty which is the mark of the greatest classical writers should surely not be neglected.

Especially now that by a most admirable provision the children of the "workers" are put into greater numbers (though not by any means universally as they should) through the secondary schools we are really depriving them of a great inheritance if we withhold from them all chance of that systematic training in the classics which so intimately informed the best thinking and writing in the English language.

The classics lie at the root of so much of the national genius, they have fed the springs of most of her literature and art. A Kossuth here and there may no doubt acquire a passport into the realms of gold through a translation, but again we cannot

Overseas Education League for Mutual  
Good Throughout British Empire

Toronto, Can.

Special Correspondence

LAST summer a party of 62 British secondary teachers came on a vacation tour to Canada under the auspices of the Overseas Education League. They sailed from Southampton on July 25, and embarked at Montreal for home on Sept. 9, after a delightful tour of Canada. So much did the British educationists like Canada, enjoy its scenery and appreciate its hospitality, that they brought out a book telling of their experiences. "Teachers' Trails in Canada" it is called, and it is an enthusiastic and interesting account of the trip.

Canadians were glad to entertain the visitors, for this was the first official party of British secondary teachers brought out by the Overseas Education League, while hundreds of their own teachers have taken these trips to the old country and been royally treated there. They first began to go over in 1910, and continued until the outbreak of the war in 1914. Since 1921 the tours have been resumed. For this year a trip abroad for undergraduates is planned.

The Overseas Education League—an idealistic and beneficial movement—has proved most successful in operation. It was first called "Hands Across the Seas," and had its origin in Winnipeg in 1909 during the annual meeting of the British Association there. A purely informal exchange of education views and ideas gave rise to a definite desire for a clearer understanding between Great Britain and Canada in matters of education. The outcome was the organization of a trip to Canada by teachers of Great Britain in 1910 under the leadership of Hands Across the Seas. F. J. Ney, of the Department of Education, Winnipeg, Man., was the founder and honorary organizer, and he was enthusiastically assisted by the Victoria League, the League of the Empire and the London Teachers' Association. The movement spread—each of Canada's nine provinces supported it, also Newfoundland and the provinces in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and the Protectorate of Sierra Leone.

During the first four years following the inception of the plan parties of Canadian school teachers, numbering from 160 to 300, were enabled to take trips abroad, at a low cost, and with special arrangements and educational opportunities arranged for them which could not otherwise have been enjoyed. Tours in Great Britain and Ireland, even to Gibraltar, Malta and Egypt with a special vessel chartered to cruise on the Mediterranean, were enjoyed by the full.

New Impetus

In 1921 Major Ney undertook the reorganization of the movement, its name being changed from "Hands Across the Seas" to Overseas Education League, which more fully describes its present state of development.

Its objects are: To facilitate the study of the systems of education obtaining within the British Empire; and to strengthen the ties of mutual sympathy and trust among its peoples through the medium of the school-room.

To emphasize the responsibilities and privileges of Empire citizenship, and through the teachers to foster both love of country and a higher sense of duty to the state.

To enlist a wider interest in the teaching profession, and the all-important part it plays in the life of the nation.

To perpetuate the memory of those

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

**Commercial Experts' Training Institute**

Certifies for business. All Commercial Courses. Day and Evening Classes. Enter any time. Guaranteed satisfaction or money back. For free literature.

309 So. Hill St., LOS ANGELES

**Indiana Business College**

Marion, Muncie, Logansport, Anderson, Kokomo, Lafayette, Columbus, Richmond, Vincennes, Indianapolis. For Budget of Information, see, write or telephone. FRED W. CASE, Principal. Central Business College, Indianapolis, Indiana.

**Woodbury Business College**

Prepared for 40 years. Magnificent new building. All courses. Enter any time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Get catalog.

727 So. Figueroa Los Angeles

**Now Open**

**SUMMER SESSION OF BRYANT AND STRATTON**

Prepares and Places Graduates in Positions Offering Advancement.

Send for Bulletin giving courses, etc.

**FALL SESSION OPENS SEPT. 7**

J.W. BLAISDELL, Principal  
334 Arlington St.  
Cot. Arlington St.  
TEL. KENmore 5100

**Choate School**

A Country School in a Model Town

FOR GIRLS  
From 10 to 18 years of age  
Special emphasis on College Preparation and Character Education

AUGUSTA CHOATE, Vassar, Principal  
140 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.

Mystery Stories and Good  
Literature for Children

Literature for Children

I WANT a story about a sack of potatoes, a busted bicycle, a fox caught in a trap, a pony cart and a house afire, and of course a little boy. This little Jimmy Fisher dictating his literary preferences to his mother, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, who promptly added another juvenile to her list which would satisfy him. Being a genuine boy, Jimmy's tastes might be said to be young America's tastes. He doesn't care a whoop for Oliver Optic or Nick Carter. He wants down-to-earth realities. He wants to live the things he reads about, and read the things he lives.

Miss Alice Jordan of the Boston Public Library, children's librarian and critic, declares that the world is taking more real interest in children's books than it ever did before. Publishers of juveniles are now depending more and more on the judgment of children's librarians, and despite the fact that there are approximately 70,000,000 children in America and only 2000 children's librarians, the latter affect the juvenile output to an unbelievable extent. Publishers find it not only profitable but wise to cultivate the American Library Association committee on the production of children's books.

"The quality of child reading has improved vastly, as has the quality of children's books," says Miss Jordan. When I say the books are better, I mean the content, not the style. The publication of a magazine to further the objects of the League, and to provide a medium of intercourse between teachers in different parts of the Empire.

In August, 1921, the Overseas Education League conducted a party of Canadian teachers, who were then visiting England under its auspices, on a tour through France, Belgium and the Western Battlefields, every hour of the seventeen days being crammed full of interest.

Typical of the arrangements made by the Overseas Education League was a remarkable itinerary carried out for Canadian school teachers. On arriving in the old land, they were personally conducted to historic spots in Scotland, the English Lake district, Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon, Bath, London, Windsor, Eton, Aldershot, and the Channel Islands, as well as a number of cathedral towns—six weeks full of delightful activities. The party was entertained by many notables in the old country. King George and Queen Mary gave a garden party for them. The Earl of Meath received them at his historic place in Ireland. They saw the House of Commons, Epping Forest, the Abington Revels, Warwick Castle and many other unforgettable things.

A Dream Realized

The value of such contacts and sights, offered at a modest cost which could not be had outside of a powerful organization, has meant to many a school teacher the realization of a long-cherished dream. Doubtless the experiences gained have done much to the rest and thoroughness with which history and geography have since been imparted. Equally important as these official, personally conducted trips is the interchange of teachers. Teachers in all the provinces of Canada have exchanged positions with teachers in England, New Zealand and Scotland. The largest number of exchanges have been with teachers in London, where exist so many tempting inducements to attract Canadians.

However, the movement of British teachers to Canada is now well advanced. Already 12 secondary school teachers in the old country have registered to visit Canada this summer under the auspices of the Overseas Education League. "What do they know of England, who only England know."

SCHOOLS—United States

**The Mount Royal School**

1504 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland

For Boys and Girls

Sub-Primary thru two years High School. Catalogue sent upon request.

MRS. RUTH CARTER BARBERSON, Principal

Summer Session July 15th to Aug. 15th

**Elliott School for Girls**

LOS ANGELES

Residence and Day School. Sub-Primary to college level. Ideal home life. Every educational advantage. Character Building. Outdoor Exercises. Open the entire year. Martha Collins Weaver, M. A., Principal. Gramercy Place and Pico Blvd. Telephone EMpire 5267.

**The Ely School**

For Girls, Greenwich, Conn.

One hour from New York in the country. Special emphasis on intensive review for college preparation. General and cultural courses. Head Mistress: ELIZABETH M. ELY. Associate Head: MRS. EDITH CHAPIN CRAVEN, A. B., Bryn Mawr.

**Columbus School**

for Girls

College preparatory with general academic courses. Music, Art, Dramatic, individual attention. Every educational facility. Upper and lower schools. Address: GRACE L. J. McCLURE, Columbus, Ohio.

**ONARGA**

—is a military school that trains boys to be MEN! Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. Individual attention. Address: 4000 N. 16th St., Chicago. Send for Bulletin. Catalogue of Col. J. M. Stittenger, Regt., Onarga, Ill.

**College for Women in Boston**

Secrecial Science and Teaching—training programs based upon four decades of experience. Academic studies. 2 years for Certificate. 4 years for Degree. Descriptions. Dr. T. LAWRENCE DAVIS, Dean. 27 Garden St., Boston.

**Choate School**

A Country School in a Model Town

FOR GIRLS  
From 10 to 18 years of age  
Special emphasis on College Preparation and Character Education

AUGUSTA CHOATE, Vassar, Principal  
140 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.

**Winnwood School**

A co-educational school where there are earnestness of purpose, definite accomplishment in studies, the inspiration of high ideals, helpful companionship, wholesome pleasures and athletics, an intimate acquaintance with Nature.

All grades and college preparatory.

LAKE GROVE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Telephone Zankonkonos 114

Nashville and Its Summer  
Public School Session

Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE'S summer schools, begun experimentally three years ago in an effort to adapt the school year better to the needs of families, are entering upon their third season as an established institution. Under this 12-month school plan, the summer session constitutes a regular term of 12 weeks. Schedules are so arranged that a child may take his long vacation at any season. He merely stays out of school the 12-week term that best suits his needs and takes up the work at the end of that time.

"Many summer schools are good only for dull children who cannot keep up with their work," said H. C. Weber, superintendent of schools of Nashville, "or they are for abnormally bright pupils who can do a year's work in a summer. But we wanted our summer schools to fit the average child. Consequently, we divided our two terms which lasted nine months, into three terms of 12 weeks each, and added another summer term of 12 weeks, making a year of exactly the same duration."

Teachers are given the option of teaching in the summer, and express themselves as delighted with the plan, for it brings 12 months' salary, and if they want to take a vacation they can choose it at a time to their advantage. The summer schools are at George Peabody College for Teachers and at Vanderbilt University. There are two vacations during the year, two weeks at the close of the spring term and two weeks at Christmas. Teachers say that, as the summer schools have for the most part children who really want to learn, teaching is really easier than at any other time of the year.

Its greatest advantage, in the eyes of Mr. Weber and the Nashville public, is that the Nashville children learn just as much as, and get through school more quickly than under the old system.

**SCHOOLS—United States**

**Chouinard School of Art**

Incorporated  
NELBERT M. CHOUINARD, President  
Highly specialized instruction in all branches of Art through the summer.

304 West 26th St., LOS ANGELES  
EDmire 4718

**SCHOOLS—United States**

**STUDY ART!**

Begin October 4

Drawing, designing, painting, modeling, illustrating, commercial art, costume design, etc. Catalogue sent upon request.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE

THE KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE  
3500 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

**THORPE & BOYS**

ACADEMY "ARTWORK"  
Character Building on Principles. On Lake 10 miles from Chicago. Individual attention. Military drill. Ages 10 to 18. Also Summer Camp. CATALOGUE: THORPE, Box M, Lake Forest, Ill.

**A SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR SPECIAL NEEDS**

THE HENDERSON SCHOOL  
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

For established 1910

To provide helpful care and individual training for each child as he is determined from the ordinary school. As hour from St. Louis.

Mrs. Beatrice R. Henderson  
"Wild Cherry" Lay Rd., Clayton, Mo.

**Kenmore School**

Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

After August 19, 1926,  
Will Be Located at  
439 Pleasant Street  
Belmont, Massachusetts

The school will continue unchanged except for the added advantage of 12 acres of beautiful country for the day pupils.

**Indianapolis Home Training School**

For children 3-10 years, needing special care and individual training.

No day pupils

2810 North Alabama St., Indianapolis 1677

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

**Delwitt Heberd School**

Clarks Summit, N. H.

A College Preparatory Country Boarding School

for 25 Boys

Individual and group instruction. Well equipped country estate of 15 acres with fine buildings. All facilities for organized sports, indoor and outdoor. Football, baseball, bowling, etc.

Send for Catalogue. Mr. Walter Gustin Street, Newlin, Mass.

**Winnwood School**

A co-educational school where there are earnestness of purpose, definite accomplishment in studies, the inspiration of high ideals, helpful companionship, wholesome pleasures and athletics, an intimate acquaintance with Nature.

All grades and college preparatory.

LAKE GROVE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Telephone Zankonkonos 114

**Winnwood School**

A co-educational school where there are earnestness of purpose, definite accomplishment in studies, the inspiration of high ideals, helpful companionship, wholesome pleasures and athletics, an intimate acquaintance with Nature.

All grades and college preparatory.

LAKE GROVE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Telephone Zankonkonos 114

## A Unit of Small Colleges in Affiliation

Claremont, Calif.

Special Correspondence

WITH a view to meeting the demands upon the American college for the largest educational advantages there has recently been announced the incorporation of Claremont Colleges, an original development which perhaps marks the beginning of the unit plan of college organization in the United States. The new plan suggests the establishment of a group of affiliated colleges, the nucleus of which is found in Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.

Pomona College came into being 38 years ago in a new and sparsely settled community of southern California, being organized by a small group of New England educators who found there an excellent opportunity for the building of a true New England type of institution. Since then the growth surrounding the college has been in population from several thousand to over 3,000,000, and in the face of strong pressure to enlarge beyond its facilities Pomona College has consistently stood for quality as against quantity, maintaining high standards of scholarship and character. This record has been its outstanding contribution to the progress of the southwest.

In the face of a heavy demand for admission, college authorities have been unwilling to accept any plan for the future which would compromise or lower its standards. They have always felt that the best educational result must be subserved at all costs. Holding persistently to this point of view, the college has evolved a plan, under the guidance of President James A. Blaisdell, which promises to conserve the standards already established. The essence of the proposed plan is to add to the intimate advantages of the small college the united facilities of a group of colleges in such a way as to assure a better educational product than has heretofore been achieved.

**Greater Facilities Possible**

More familiarly the development is known as a group of affiliated colleges which will use certain common facilities, larger and more complete than could otherwise be justified. At the same time these affiliated colleges would maintain their own individuality and charm. In the segregation of larger numbers of students into small organized units lies the continuation of small college ideals, in addition to which would be the special advantages made possible by larger and more costly facilities. Such a group of institutions might well afford a great library, more extensive laboratories and other advantages which would greatly enhance the work of all the individual units.

Under such a scheme it is obvious that importance would be given to the resident life of the student with the 24-hour environment as against an emphasis upon only the classroom.

Many advanced educational features suggest themselves in the inter-relation of such a group of colleges. Perhaps one of the most important of these will be the possibility of wholesome competition between the affiliated institutions in all lines of endeavor. This competition can be administered with a common aim and utilized to promote finer teaching and higher standards of scholarship. Intramural sports would also have added incentive.

The first public statement of the new plan as proposed by President Blaisdell for the American college was offered by Dr. William Bennett Munro of Harvard University in an address at the Pomona College commencement in June, 1925. Dr. Munro presented three possible alternatives of policy for the American college—that the college remain a "small college," that it expand into a university, or that it take still another form. This third form of affiliated colleges, individual in character but with a center of common interest and common strength, was recommended.

**Steps Taken**

Since the commencement of 1925 preliminary steps have followed rapidly. On Oct. 1, 1925, President Blaisdell announced the founding of the second unit of the proposed group through the generous provision of Miss Ellen Browning Scripps, who had already made large additions to the campus. This second unit will be known as the Scripps College for Women.

On Oct. 14, upon the thirty-eighth anniversary of the founding of Pomona College, the incorporation

of Claremont Colleges as the central institution was announced.

Claremont Colleges will act as the co-ordinating institution under the affiliation plan. Each of the colleges is expected to be as largely self-governing as possible and to that end each college will be organized independently and will be expected to develop its own individuality and character. The co-ordinating body is the board of fellows, and the chief academic official, instead of being known as president or chancellor, will probably be known as head fellow. The central college will administer the mutual interests of the various institutions, the graduate school as it develops, and the college of public instruction, which will be organized to serve the needs of mature people.

In the interest of this plan the Pomona College board of trustees granted President Blaisdell a year's leave of absence last summer for the purpose of extensive study of college organizations in this country and in Europe.

During the present year the general outline of the project and the organization of the Scripps College for Women are being advanced. In the meantime the educational world is awaiting with keen interest the developments that may come from President Blaisdell's investigations in Europe. In the whole development there is an earnest disposition toward open-mindedness as investigations are proceeding both in this country and abroad.

Pomona College authorities believe they have a singular opportunity to establish a group plan of colleges under plastic conditions which are capable of adjustment to the growing demands of education.

**SCHOOLS—United States**

**Marlborough School**

FOR GIRLS Established 1889

Boarding and Day School. Accredited. College Preparation. Special advantages in Music, French, Latin, Home Economics, etc. Outdoor life. Riding. Ada S. Blake, A. B., Principal. 1023-B West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

**Bishopthorpe**

Two hours from New York and Philadelphia. Co-educational School Life and Profitable Study. Thorough Education. Advancing in the School's own plan.

Claremont College Preparatory, Home Economics, Interior Decoration, Costume Design, Sewing, Expression, Art, Music, Art and Crafts.

For New Catalog and Book of Visits Address Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wynn, Principals, Box 90, Bishopthorpe, Pa.

**Pacific Military Academy**

TODAY'S BOY

TOMORROW'S MAN

Individual instruction by Teachers who are College Graduates with a natural aptitude for teaching. For more information, write to the Principal, Pacific Military Academy, Culver City, California.

**SUCCESS on the STAGE**

The shortest road to the stage is through the Packard Theatre Institute

conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.

Conducting intensive professional preparatory courses and actually placing graduates through the Packard Theatre Institute.















## ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## NEW YORK

**Kenmore**  
(Continued)  
**PLUMBING HEATING**  
L. A. WISER  
13 Warren Avenue  
Office Rt. 2153 Residence Rt. 5531  
**E. R. ASHERY**  
Nash and Ajax  
Sales and Service  
2048 Delaware Ave. Riverside 3264  
**DELAWARE ELECTRIC**  
"Buy your electrical supplies at an electrical store."  
2560 Delaware Ave. Riverside 0362

## LONG ISLAND

**Far Rockaway**  
Lamp Shades Draperies  
**JEROME**  
Interior Decorator  
1922 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway  
Cushions Free Instruction  
*Say it with Flowers*  
DALSIMER, Florist  
1920 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway  
Telephone 9700 F. R.

**LONG ISLAND QUILT SHOP**  
Manufacturer of  
All kinds of Quilts, Feathers,  
Down and Pillows  
Blankets—Sheets and Pillow Cases  
708 Central Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I.

**Flushing**  
Phone 0249  
**E. A. Ready, Inc.**  
**JEWELER**  
90 Main Street Flushing, N. Y.

**BELL AHLE'S COFFEE SHOP**  
Bell Avenue, Bayside, N. Y.  
Home Cooking, Farm Products  
Open on Week Days 12 to 8  
Sundays 1 to 6  
Telephone Bayside 3357

**B. GORDON**  
The New York Tailor and Cutter  
28 Depot Lane  
Opp. Broadway-St. Flushing, N. Y.  
Telephone Flushing 1942

**V. V. SALTED NUTS**  
may be procured at the Nut Kitchen,  
where they are made fresh every day  
in the city  
335 Broadway, Flushing  
Telephone Flushing 2217

**Hempstead**  
**The Vogue Shop**  
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW  
9 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

**The French Beauty Shoppe**  
235A Fulton Avenue  
Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.  
**M. KELLY & SON**  
Hardware, Paints, Ducts  
Housefurnishing Goods  
46 Main Street Hempstead, L. I.

**Richmond Hill**  
**TOLLEY'S**  
Cantilever Shoes  
For Men and Women  
REX SHOE CO.  
115-19 Jamaica Ave.

**HENRY BAHNBURG**  
Incorporated  
Rich. Hill 4230-4231  
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.  
**QUALITY MEATS**

**Woodmere**  
Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS  
**REAL ESTATE**  
5 Irving Place Tel. Cedarhurst 3223

**KATZ BROS., Props.**  
Tailors and Furriers for  
Men and Women  
Irving Pl., near Bay. Tel. Cedarhurst 2926

**Mount Vernon**  
Phone Oakwood 9175 405 Warwick Ave.  
**PHILIP MILLER**  
Taxi Service  
Mount Vernon, New York

**OAKLEY'S**  
7 South 4th Avenue  
Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers  
Men, Women and Children  
VICTORY SHOE REPAIRING  
AND SHINE PARLOR  
205 So. 4th Ave. D. De BELLIS

**FITZGIBBON'S**  
STORAGE WAREHOUSE  
Local and Long Distance Moving  
Packing, Crating and Shipping  
45 South 3rd Avenue, Phone Oak 8577

**BON TON DAIRY**  
BUTTER AND EGGS  
187 So. Fourth Ave. Tel. Oak 8531  
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

**The Acme Painting Co.**  
BENDLEY SEVARDSEN, Prop.  
387 So. Fifth Ave. Tel. Oak 8163

**The Mount Vernon Trust**  
Company  
Mount Vernon, N. Y.  
Resources over \$17,000,000.00  
Invites Your Banking Business

**CLARE BELLE**  
Week Days  
Lunches 65c—Dinners \$1.00  
Sunday Dinner \$1.25  
23 Cottage Ave. Phone H. C. 1324

## NEW YORK

**Mount Vernon**  
Phones: Oakwood 9128-29  
**KAPLAN'S MARKET**  
A. KAPLAN, Prop.  
54 South Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Branches:  
471 So. 5th Ave., Mt. Vernon  
70 Pondfield Road, Brorville  
Telephone Oakwood 9009  
**VERNON**  
**HAND LAUNDRY, Inc.**  
15 West Third Street  
Laundry work all descriptions. Prices con-  
sistent with work produced and service  
rendered.

**I. LUGBAUER**  
Tailor and Valet  
27 Prospect Avenue Oak. 9225

**FRED C. ROSCHER**  
Stationery  
CORONA TYPEWRITERS  
19 South 4th Avenue

**MOUNT VERNON**  
Attractive homes for sale or rent—conveniently  
located in restricted sections only. Consult  
R. R. RAGGETT, Realtor  
16-18 E. 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

**CHARLES J. SCHOEN**  
Insurance  
P. A. Murray Agency, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Tel. Oak 9427 & 8

**MME. E. BLAND**  
For Style, Quality, Service, Cloaks  
and Gowns  
23 South 4th Avenue

**EGGERT & AGINS**  
Jewelers  
Fine watch repairing. Jewelry remodeled  
17 So. 4th Ave. Phone Oakwood 9181

**BROCKMAN COAL COMPANY**  
Service, Quality and Weight  
Guaranteed  
Office and Yard  
721 S. Columbus Ave. Tel. Oakwood 4929

**New Rochelle**  
Homes Business Property  
**Frederic M. Bidstrup**  
**REALTOR**  
Real Estate  
Insurance—Mortgage Loans  
490-2 Main Street Phone 3071  
Investment Property Acreage

**STAR CARS**  
NEW SIX IMPROVED FOUR  
Beauty, Power, Endurance in  
Low-Cost Transportation  
**BETTER MOTOR CAR CO.**  
284 Main Street Tel. 2259

**New York City**  
Academy 2292 Established 1910  
**MME. ESTELLE**  
922 Amsterdam Ave., bet. 105-106th St.  
(New York)  
Dry Cleaning Fancy Dyeing  
Curtains and Draperies Cleaned  
and Starched  
Out-of-Town Patronage Solicited

**WATSON & CO.**  
Est. 1887  
Diamonds—Watches  
Jewelry  
34 MAIDEN LANE, Cor. Canal St. 2329  
Cards—Pictures—Framing  
UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT  
THE MOTTO SHOP  
141 Cedar Street Rector 3719

**Boulevard Hand Laundry**  
We desire to serve you  
Do good work—Please call the critical  
Prompt Call and Delivery  
200 West 69th St. Tel. Trafalgar 2470

**Brooklyn**  
Phone Buckminster 4040  
**W. GARTNER**  
European Export, formerly with  
C. Neill, New York  
The Best and Latest Nettle  
Permanent Wave with a  
Finishing Set Like a Marcell  
Wave (Finger Wave).  
Price \$15.00  
1921 Church Ave., near B. M. T.  
Church Ave. Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Bronxville**  
**WESTCHESTER**  
**FUEL COMPANY**  
Quality Coal  
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3

**SHOES and HOSIERY**  
of the better kind  
**THE BRONXVILLE SHOE SHOP**  
S. G. NIELSEN 78 Pondfield Road  
Studio Arcade  
Bronxville, N. Y.  
2548 Webster Ave.,  
near Fordham Rd.,  
Bronxville, N. Y.  
CANDLES OF QUALITY

**We Wish to Express Appreciation for the**  
Patronage of Our Bronxville Friends  
**ENGLISH & LEGAT**  
Carpeters and Builders  
464 Highland Ave. Tel. Oakwood 7088  
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

**Phone Bronxville 1231**  
**CEDAR STREET GARAGE**  
GEORGE ILSE, Proprietor  
14 Cedar Street Bronxville, N. Y.  
Tel. 8804

**LAWRENCE C. IUSO**  
Ladies Tailoring a Specialty  
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing and Finishing  
50 Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

**M. KALISH**  
Tailor & Valet  
Cleaners and Dyers  
Phone Bronxville 8888 Hotel Gramatan Arcade

**Pelham**  
You may have your Permanent Wave  
done in Pelham this year.  
Expert Workmanship Reasonable Prices  
**THE VANITY SHOP**  
Brook Building Tel. Pelham 8201

**Rochester**  
**The SENECA FLORIST**  
Flowers for All Occasions  
**HOTEL SENECA ARCADE**  
Phone Stone 3678

**Temple Barber Shop**  
405 Temple Building  
Corner Franklin and North Sts.  
FRED FRANK JACOB SCHULZ

## NEW YORK

**Rochester**  
(Continued)  
**INSURANCE PROTECTION**  
With Service  
**GEORGE DIETRICH**  
**COMPANY**  
General Insurance  
534-538 Granite Building  
Telephones Stone 5897 and 1654

**Gould, Lee & Webster**  
Now at  
THEIR NEW STORE  
47 East Avenue  
Shoes for the Family

**ASK FOR**  
**VERTEX RAYE-STOP**  
Silk Stockings for Women  
"No runs through the  
VERTEX WAVELINE"

**MCCURDY & CO.**  
Rochester, N. Y.  
"The House of Perfect Diamonds"

**ESTABLISHED 1834**  
**Sunderlin's**  
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS  
350 Main Street East, cor. Stillson  
Taylor Building  
Rochester, New York

**McClays**  
SPORTS  
233 East Ave.  
Sporting Goods  
Golf—Baseball—Tennis  
Special Discount to Schools and Teams  
Some very cheap and we equip you for it

**FAIRVIEW MANOR**  
ON MILLION DOLLAR HIGHWAY  
BETWEEN ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND  
NAGARA FALLS  
ROOMS AND BATH  
CHICKEN OR STEAK  
DINNERS  
PROMPT SERVICE

**FARMER'S**  
**FLOWERS**  
331 Driving Park Avenue  
Glen 1240 Res. Glen 4484-M

**H. L. Wall Papers Are Attractive,**  
Desirable and Inexpensive  
**SOLD ONLY HERE**  
**Duffy Power Co.**  
F. L. WILLIAMS, Manager

**THE PINE TREES**  
Serge ONLY THE BEST things to eat.  
Everything is delicious.  
Luncheon and Dinner at 140 East Ave.  
Breakfast, Lunch and Supper at  
201 East Ave.  
WONDERFUL WAFFLES!

**BUILDING**  
and REMODELING  
Estimates  
given without cost.  
**ALBERT C. QUESTER**  
Chase 2673 18 Wick Park A

**INSURANCE**  
539 Granite Bldg.  
**WELLINGTON POTTER**  
**SERVICE**  
BUILDING CONTRACTOR  
H. Geo. Hammon  
REPAIR WORK SOLICITED  
Immediate Attention  
740 Woodbine Ave. Genesee 727-J

**BRADLEY A. COOK, Inc.**  
Quality—Service  
Dependability  
Interior Decorators, Contracting Painters  
Wall Paper  
Tel. St. 7075 224 Chestnut Street

**Walk-Over**  
**Shoes**  
324 East Main St.

**HOME-COOKED DINNERS**  
Chicken—Steak—Fish  
Phone Culver 1654-W for reservations.  
Fourists Accommodated  
Lodging, Meals, Camping Supplies  
Flat Bridge—Mrs. George Spies—  
Ironsquitt

**Watches, American and all foreign**  
movements repaired correctly.  
**W. J. PARKINSON**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler  
629 Central Bldg. Stone 4687

**THE CORNUCOPIA, Inc.**  
Broad Street, corner Fitzhugh  
Luncheon and Dinner  
Special Dinner \$1.00

**GAS-ACCESSORIES—OIL**  
Your patronage will be appreciated.  
**SPIES SERVICE STATION**  
FLOAT BRIDGE, Ironsquitt Bay  
Phone Culver 1654-W

**Edith Ellis Sweet Shop**  
Temple Theatre Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

**CANDY—SODA—LUNCHES**  
Specializing in Salted Nuts  
**THE**  
**O. K. PRINTING CO.,**  
Inc.  
49 North Water Street

**RICH'S BEAUTY SHOPPE**  
Expert Attendants  
Permanent Waving  
Main 7794 66 Clinton Ave. So.  
Upstairs, Opposite Victoria Theatre

**FLOWERS**  
for Weddings, Graduations and  
All Other Occasions  
**ROCHESTER FLORAL CO.**  
36 FRANKLIN STREET

## NEW YORK

**Rochester**  
(Continued)  
**Is Your Porch**  
**Fully Furnished?**  
For the next two or three months  
much of your leisure time at home will  
be spent on the porch. It will be your  
living room, and with the proper furni-  
ture what an inviting and comfortable  
place it will be.  
Our Furniture and Rug sections, on  
Fifth Floor, are ready to assist you in  
making it what you would like it to be.

**SIBLEY, LINDSAY**  
& CURR COMPANY

**The East Avenue**  
**Coffee Shop**  
A Most Delightful Place to Dine  
We serve daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
Every Sunday, from noon until 3 p. m.  
we serve a delicious FRIED CHICKEN  
DINNER for \$1.25, and from 4 p. m.  
until 8 p. m. our service is à la carte.

**Forty-Eight East Avenue**  
Just off Main Street  
Telephone—Stone 6623  
HELEN R. SMITH MARIE H. SCHULTZ  
Formerly with Schwartz—New York

**McFARLIN'S**  
193 Main Street East  
Men's High-Grade Suits  
and Overcoats  
Boys' Clothing, Hats and  
Furnishings  
Boys', Girls' and Infants'  
Shoes  
Men's Shoes, Hats, Furnishings  
and Sporting Wear  
McFarlin Clothing Co.  
W. P. BARROWS, President

**E. S. BOHACHEK Inc.**  
Fire and Automobile  
Insurance  
in DIVIDEND Paying Companies

**CADILLAC BUILDING**  
171 COURT STREET

**RAPP'S**  
SANI-CLEANING  
Is Dry Cleaning at Its Best  
58 Clinton Ave. N.  
398 South Avenue

**PROJANSKY CO.**  
Tailors for Gentlemen  
33 EAST AVE.

**Schenectady**  
**Satisfying Thousands**  
The basis on which "Capitol Trust" Company  
invites your business is that of  
mutual helpfulness.  
"Capitol" service is helping thousands  
to a new appreciation of banking and  
a new realization of how effectively their  
banking needs can be fulfilled.  
Remember the Name  
"CAPITOL TRUST"

**CAPITOL TRUST CO.**  
Wall and State Sts., Schenectady, N. Y.

**ASHLEYS'**  
SCHENECTADY CLOTHING CO.  
313-315 State Street  
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES  
HOME COOKED FOODS  
**Jackson's**  
Delicious Sodas and Ice Creams  
Home-Made Candies  
439 State Street

**SCHENECTADY**  
Insuring Agency, Inc.  
General Insurance  
358 State Street, Tel. 10261  
R. N. CRAGGS, President

**SCHOPMEIER & ENGER**  
**COAL**  
402 Smith Street, Corner Broadway  
Telephone 16294

**CHICKERING WAREHOUSES**  
EVERYTHING IN MUSIC  
Pianos, Victrolas and Records, Small  
Instruments, Sheet Music  
JAMES H. CHICKERING  
504 STATE STREET

**EMPIRE LAUNDRY**  
6 Jay Street  
Just Call 227

**"A Site to Sit and Something Sittin"**  
**CREGAN'S**  
SODA—TEA ROOM—CANDY  
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.  
OLIVER FALLA, Prop.  
AMSTERDAM B. Y.

**Tires, Firestones and Oldfield**  
Balloon and High Pressure  
**THE QUALITY TIRE SHOP**  
Rear Redmond Gas Station Phone 7111

**Ye Copper Kettle Candies**  
Made by CORA L. HARRADEN  
In her own HOME  
Store at 140 Jay St.

**AUTO TIRES**  
REVERE-UNITED STATES—GENERAL  
NORWALK Free Tire Service  
ALLING RUBBER CO.  
354 STATE ST. Phone 6170

**WALTER S. WOOD COAL CO.**  
Coal and Wood  
Room 401, Lorraine Block Phone 2693

**HOLTZMANN'S**  
Quality Clothes  
Since 1871  
350 State St. Phone 4494

## NEW YORK

**Schenectady**  
(Continued)  
**Entertaining?**  
Let us suggest a deli-  
cious little menu and  
**CANADA**  
**DRY**  
H. S. BARNEY CO.  
217-223 State Street  
Phone 3085

**Bouquet Florists**  
Quality, Value,  
with Superior Service  
154 Jay Street  
Tel. 7550

**CRAIG & CO., Inc.**  
**HARDWARE—PAINTS**  
GARDEN TOOLS  
118 Erie Boulevard

**DEVENPECK COAL CO.**  
Lackawanna Coal  
2 Van Gussing Avenue Phone 3400

**DEWITT'S LUNCH**  
HOWENSTEIN & VAN PATTEN  
Food Cooked With the  
HOME FLAVOR  
118 Jay Street

**Try Your New Ice Company**  
**EMPIRE ICE COMPANY**  
MANUFACTURED ICE  
Telephone 10481

**Pictures Framing—Writing Papers**  
Office Equipment and Stationery Cards at the  
City's Greatest Card Center  
**JOHNSON'S GIFT SHOP**  
One Six Seven Jay Street  
(Next to Mohican Market)

**RICHARDSON HARNES CO.**  
Dealers in  
Leather Goods of Good Leather  
Trunks, Bags & Suit Cases  
435 STATE STREET

**THE WALLACE CO.**  
Always Reliable  
Everything for personal wear and  
for the home  
417 STATE ST. Phone 2700

**G. E. VAN VORST CO., INC.**  
Framing—Framing—Framing  
Hardware and Radio Sales  
47 Mohawk Ave., SCOTIA  
Phone 711

**RINDFLEISCH**  
CLEANER AND DYER  
116 Jay St. Phone 3488

**Home Investment**  
A two-family, well located on University  
Hill, not far from the Campus. Near the  
schools and not far from the street cars.  
Built by one of Syracuse's best builders and  
the owner has kept it in perfect condition.  
Each apartment contains a complete kitchen,  
large living room with fireplace, dining room  
to suit 12, 2 bedrooms, bath and enclosed  
sleeping porch. All central features: gas,  
refrigerator, etc. One of the best 2-family  
properties of the Hill.

**SEDGWICK**  
Realtor  
604 CITY BANK BUILDING  
**SUNFLOWER**  
**RESTAURANT**  
264 E. Onondaga Street  
Near Court House  
**Dunham & Holmes**  
MILLINERY—HOSIERY  
and TOILET REQUISITES  
417 S. Salina Street  
**R. A. VANDERMEULEN**  
Automobile Compensation and  
Fire Insurance  
Kohl Bldg. Tel. 3-3233

**THOMAS W. DIXSON**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
634-636 Gurney Building  
Syracuse, N. Y.

**WERNER F. BULTMAN**  
FLORIST  
311 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.  
When you think of flowers, think of Bultman

**Quackenbush & Co.**  
Incorporated  
Established 1834  
TROY

**During July and August**  
OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS  
CLOSED SATURDAYS  
AT 1 P. M.

**For the Graduate—**  
A Wrist-Watch of Accuracy,  
Quality and Beauty  
**SIM & CO.**  
Jewelry and Silversmiths  
TROY, N. Y.

**DIAMONDS**  
**WATCHES**  
**JEWELRY**  
**ADELS**  
324 BROADWAY TROY, N. Y.

**Muhlfelder Co., Inc.**  
20 Third Street  
"Troy's Finest Women's Shop"  
New and Correct Millinery, Wearing  
Apparel, Accessories for Present  
and Inter-Occasion

**CORSETS—SLIP HOSIERY**  
Knit Cotton and Silk Underwear  
**MARY A. KELLY**  
Fifth and Fourth Streets  
Upstairs, Ward Building

**HENRY KREISS & SON**  
Established 1867  
Dealers in Coal and Wood  
187 and 189 Fourth Street

## NEW YORK

**Troy**  
(Continued)  
**The**  
**Drummond Grocery**  
"The Store of  
Quality and Service"  
111 Fourth Phone Troy 1259  
"The Old Reliable House"  
**Broughton Fur Co.**  
FURS AND CLOTH COATS  
303-305 RIVER ST. TROY, N. Y.

**CLIMAX**  
Ready Mixed Paint—  
Castle Floor Finish  
**ANSON R. THOMPSON**  
107 River Street

**HUFF UMBRELLA STORE**  
Umbrellas repaired, recovered and  
made to order.  
381 BROADWAY

**Utica**  
**THE GREAT**  
**Lockhart**  
"Mill End" Sale  
Begins on Tuesday, July 13th

We cannot tell you how important it  
is to be here on Tuesday, the first day,  
at 9 A. M.  
The sale will continue for eleven days.  
The Lockhart "Mill End" Sale is the  
greatest money-saving event of the year  
in Utica and vicinity.

**John A. Roberts & Co.**  
Utica's Greatest Store

**Special Sale of**  
**Auto Seat Covers**  
for All Makes of Cars  
July 8 and 9

For Hudson Coach, Chevrolet Coach,  
Packard Coach, Ford Tudor—all at \$5.95.  
Prices for other cars according to model.  
Special factory representative in attendance.  
Protect your car at little cost if you  
take advantage of our low prices.

**J. B. WELLS & SON CO.**

**Utica Trust and Deposit**  
Company  
Offers  
Complete Financial Service  
4% Interest Paid Accounts  
Genesee and Lafayette Streets  
East Side Branch  
Bleeker and Albany Streets  
Utica, N. Y.

**Sessions Millinery**  
Combines Style and Quality with  
Economy  
Wholesale as Well as Retail  
**F. W. SESSIONS**  
**MILLINERY CO.**  
38-34 Deveraux St., Utica, N. Y.

**CHARLES F. BAKER & CO.**  
**FLORISTS**  
SEASONABLE FLOWERS  
Established 45 years  
309 Cornelia St. Phone 1221-1223

**QUALITY—SERVICE—PRICE**  
The reasons for our hundreds of  
satisfied customers  
**PLANTERS GROCERY CO.**  
Pearl and Washington Sts. Phone 325-326

**NORWALK TIRES**  
The Ultimate in Satisfaction  
**AUTO ACCESSORIES**  
RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY KIND  
Sporting Goods and Fishing Tackle  
**ALLING RUBBER CO.**  
32 Genesee Street Phone 1707 Utica

**STOP—LOOK**  
Central New York Cheese Market  
R. MAIZE, Proprietor  
Cor. Whitehorse & Kellogg Sts.  
Utica, N. Y. Tel. 878

**W. B. WILCOX CO.**  
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry  
Silverware and Engraved Stationery  
Tel. 1139 246 Genesee Street

**MILLINERY**  
Featuring Trimmed Hats  
at Reasonable prices  
**R. H. CAMPBELL, 126 Genesee Street**

**LOCKWOOD'S**  
Quality Ice Cream  
And Fancy Baked Goods  
1225 Park Avenue Phone 280-281

**ACKERKNECHT'S MARKET**  
Prime Meats and Manufacturers of  
Meat Products  
508 CHARLOTTE STREET Phone 5871-5873

**WALTER S. PURVIS**  
Stationery Printer Binder  
34 Genesee Street Tel. 0368-0369

## NEW YORK

**Utica**  
(Continued)  
When your car needs re-  
pairing call on us—we will  
give you expert service.  
**UTICA**  
**MOTOR CAR**  
**COMPANY**  
Chancellor Park, Utica, N. Y.  
Telephone  
7011

**Our 21 Years' Heating Experience**



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

While new dictatorships continue to spring up throughout the world that was to be saved for democracy, few victories have been scored since the World War for the parliamentary form of government. Since its installation in Poland, for instance, that country has had fourteen cabinets with 142 different ministers. Little wonder its authority has been vitiated. In France one cabinet succeeds another with even greater speed than usual. In Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece the modern parliaments play the rôle of the Roman Senate under the Empire, and despite the republican form of government in Germany, the Reichstag has never succeeded in surrounding itself with the nimbus of moral authority that for so long has surrounded the British "Mother of Parliaments."

With this decline in the prestige of parliaments there has grown up a demand for more authority in the hands of the elective head of the state—some form of permanent executive power independent of the legislative majority. "Pilsudski does not want to be degraded to President," the followers of the Polish field marshal and de facto dictator remarked facetiously when he declined the election, and personally he stated frankly that he thought the President of the Republic ought to have more power—to be more like the President of the United States. It will be recalled that two years ago, before being forced out of office, Alexandre Millerand said exactly the same thing about the Presidency of France.

This is a curious vindication of the American form of government, which before the World War was called rigid and unresponsive to public opinion. Originally established to check monarchy, it now appears to the Europeans as a desirable protection against the absolutism of parliaments. For at the bottom the trouble with the parliamentary form of government, as with the personal autocracy of kings and emperors, is the lack of responsibility to some other national agency. While they are in office, the European deputies are in effect so many uncrowned kings, and with the interest of their home constituents chiefly in mind, they are less apt to take a national point of view. In France, for instance, they hesitate to impose heavier taxes, because they fear the revenge of their local taxpayers, who are also their electors. In times of crises the many-headed parliaments have not shown the same efficiency as the single head, supported directly by public opinion; he may be called Premier, President, Dictator, or King. At the end of the war Mr. Lloyd George in Great Britain, Georges Clemenceau in France and President Wilson in the United States enjoyed practically dictatorial powers, and the Germans say that it was because they lacked leaders like those that they lost in the war.

In times of peace and tranquillity almost any form of government suffices, but in view of the troubled developments in many parts of Europe since the war, the question arises whether the parliamentary form of government was not installed there prematurely, whether some system of checks and balances and concentrated executive authority like the American, or even the old-time modified monarchies, would not have better answered the demands of the period. For the pendulum that once swung from the absolutism of royal autocrats to the absolutism of parliaments is now swinging back to that of dictators. In each case the lack of restraints has been injurious to the national welfare.

The layman, even in his desire to accept as authentic the alleged discovery of markings indicating the presence of Norsemen in the vicinity where the city of Spokane, Wash., now stands, in the year 1010 A. D., probably will agree that the decision as to the genuineness of the legend should await the deliberate study of expert archaeologists and anthropologists. The inscription which is said to have retained its legibility for more than nine centuries will, undoubtedly, remain visible until an opportunity has been given for its searching inspection. Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, curator of Peabody Museum of Harvard University, while declaring that the theory advanced by Prof. Olaf Opsjon, who claims to have deciphered the ancient runic inscription, is so inherently improbable that only the sharpest and most infallible proofs could support it, admits that "no accurate estimate of the value of the discovery can be made before experts have made a detailed study of the actual discovery and of its attributed runic inscriptions."

While there is no apparent desire on the part of those who express doubt as to the authenticity of the writing to discredit Professor Opsjon, himself widely known as a translator of runic characters appearing in many sections of North America, the impulse of conservative scholars quite naturally is to believe that the professor may have been imposed upon. But it should be remembered that deception such as is hinted at could not be easily practiced. Professor Opsjon is no novice. He was not the discoverer of the legend, but he has, evidently with painstaking care and study, deciphered and translated it. If such glaring irregularities or incongruities as would cast doubt upon its genuineness are visible, they must be apparent to him. As he claims to have read the record, it shows that in the year mentioned a party of Norse Vikings, consisting of twenty-four men and seven women, was following a trail from east to west. At a spring where they stopped to drink the party was, according to the translated record, attacked by Indians. Six men are said to have survived, and it was by them that the legend was left at a mound which is still plainly visible.

It is admitted by those who regard the alleged discovery skeptically that if its authenticity is established it will be regarded as of great importance. Monuments and stones bearing runic inscriptions have been found in many parts of

the eastern United States, and even as far west as the Great Lakes. When it is realized that the people of Central America have been traced to Viking origin by some students, and that the ancient Aztec civilization has been traced by others to the same source, it should not be said, offhand, that the long trek from the Great Lakes to the Pacific was an impossible accomplishment to those intrepid adventurers.

In this day of improving railroad earnings, made possible largely by increased efficiency and economy, it is significant that little thought has been given to the freight terminal, least efficient and most expensive of all rail facilities to operate. Characterized in many large cities by improper planning of engineers of an earlier period and hemmed in by city streets so that no room is available for expansion or reconstruction, the freight terminal is alike a source of delay and expense to shippers, of congestion in the streets approaching it, and a severe drain on the revenues of railroads which are attempting to handle the traffic of the twentieth century with facilities designed for that of the nineteenth.

Valuable land is occupied by these terminals. Property in the immediate vicinity can be used only for manufacturing or similar purposes, since the smoke, dirt and noise make the locality unattractive for general office purposes. Freight charges paid by railroad users go in no small part to the operation and maintenance of these terminals and yards, and to the taxes and interest on them. As the length of haul of the freight shipment decreases, so, in greater proportion, does the percentage of the freight rate applied to the terminal costs increase, and statistics show that the terminal costs are, relatively, a major factor in the transportation of freight, increasing in importance as the length of the line haul decreases.

The freight terminal problem is so general a one throughout the United States that it warrants a general rather than a local or sectionalized consideration. Boston may be mentioned as one of the outstanding examples of inefficient and costly freight terminals, while New York still sends freight trains through city streets preceded by a man on horseback bearing a flag. The approach to Chicago from any direction gives the visitor the impression that he is entering a freight yard rather than a city, while St. Louis, from the east, is little better. Washington, having little commercial business, is perhaps the most fortunately situated of cities in this respect, the other large centers, such as Philadelphia, Baltimore and others, having yards and freight houses in numerous parts of the city. With the possible exception of Jacksonville—which, although smaller, is an important rail center, and which has kept its railroad facilities out of the business and residential sections—few American cities are free from this problem.

Obviously, the solution lies in the relocation of terminals on the waste lands five or ten miles outside the large cities, whence motor-trucks can complete the railroad service. Delays because of congested streets would be avoided, rail rates might reasonably be expected to decrease by reason of the great reduction in operating costs of modern, spacious yards and freight stations, the smoke nuisance in cities would in large part be overcome and the lands now used would be available for commercial projects, wide motor boulevards or civic developments. While large rail projects often are precluded because of their cost, an undertaking of this character holds out the promise not only of being remunerative from the start, but of being possible at small initial cost. The lands now held, if sold, would doubtless pay for the lands to be purchased outside the cities and still leave a sufficient balance to be applied toward the building of modern, well-planned terminals and the facilities which go with them.

Through such a step, the electrification of railroads in the heart of large cities—involving enormous costs toward which the railroad passenger must inevitably contribute his share—would be postponed until a more propitious time, for it is not the passenger trains, generally speaking, which cause the most smoke. But if electrification were a further step in such a project, the costs would be materially reduced through having only to electrify the passenger lines into the cities, thus averting the cost of providing electric motive power for freight trains for relatively short hauls.

There is a practically unanimous agreement among the opponents of prohibition that the American saloon, the place where alcoholic beverages were sold at retail for consumption on the premises, was an evil that provoked the public sentiment behind the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

As an institution of the preprohibition days the saloon was everywhere conceded to be an anti-social influence, that fostered vice and crime and was a center for political activities opposed to the best interests of the community. During the long period of discussion of what was termed "the liquor problem" even the most determined antagonists of prohibitory laws did not undertake to defend the saloon, and both the distillers and brewers realized that it was the conditions under which their products were retailed for immediate consumption that strengthened the popular demand for elimination of the liquor traffic. Had these interests been wise enough to favor the abolition of the saloon, it is possible that the coming of national prohibition might have been long delayed, or that, if state laws against the saloon had been faithfully enforced, the urge for nation-wide action would have been less forceful.

The various wet societies that have been formed for the purpose of securing the repeal (or such substantial amendment as would make it wholly ineffective) of the Volstead Act, are profusely protesting that they do not desire to restore the saloon. "The saloon is gone forever," is the patter of all the "liberty leagues" that are playing the game of the liquor interests.

### Moving the Freight Terminals Out

### Emergency Service à la Carte

It is quite apparent that the demands made by travelers and excursionists during the week-end which marked the Independence Day celebrations in the United States taxed transportation companies almost to the limit of their capacity to serve. In the Atlantic coast section, as elsewhere where populations are somewhat dense, millions of persons were carried on trains, in motorbuses and boats, while other millions, less dependent upon such utilities, supplied their own means of transport in their trips to mountains, shores and parks. While there probably were points at which congested persons and vehicles caused some confusion and some delays, the great tides of ebbing and flowing traffic moved without serious interruption.

Those who enjoy the facilities offered at such times, while usually ready enough to complain because of unavoidable inconvenience or delay, seem sometimes to forget to take into account the vigilance and foresight required to prepare for handling so large a volume of emergency traffic. It is a simple enough matter, perhaps, to provide and man special trains, but it is not so easy to arrange schedules for their safe operation and for the transferring of passengers and baggage at points where there is little travel except on occasions of this kind. Yet the holder of an excursion ticket is quick to demand efficiency and consideration. And it may be said that he usually receives what he pays for.

The lake or ocean traveler demands transportation with all its appointments at a moment's notice. The automobile tourist, whether by bus or private equipage, expects to find preparations for his advent to have been made in advance of his hurried arrival. Along the way it is a foregone conclusion that telegraph and telephone service has been provided, that letters dispatched will have reached their destination in due season, and that the familiar daily newspaper will find its way, if even for a few days or a week, to the temporary address.

It is an encouraging, rather than alarming symptom, that the people of a great nation have learned to expect to find these things ready for their immediate purposeful uses. On the one side it indicates a willingness to serve, and on the other a readiness and ability to pay for service rendered. These are altogether healthy signs of co-operation and co-ordination. There is evidenced on both sides an abiding faith that those who serve will not be compelled to serve without profit, and that those who pay will be served satisfactorily.

## Editorial Notes

What C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said at an open-air Labor demonstration in the outskirts of Melton Constable, Eng., not long since, with reference to the lessons which trade unionism had thoroughly learned in the past, is of wider than merely local interest. The sense of comradeship of the workers, he urged, had been extended in a way which at one time did not seem possible, and "that immense enthusiasm" was all to the good, for without it no great movement could survive. "But," he added, "it is necessary to emphasize that, unless the heart be directed by the head, the greatest enthusiasm may be wasted, and I fear our course might have been thought out better if we had relied upon science instead of slogans." Mr. Cramp, however, is not the first to call attention to the fact that experience is a good teacher. Here is what Benjamin Franklin wrote in "The Way to Wealth": "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other," as Poor Richard says, and scarcely in that; for it is true, "We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct."

It is deplorable that a great exposition such as the Sesqui-centennial, in Philadelphia, should deem it necessary to include as one of its attractions a rodeo exhibition. It is announced, however, that during the greater part of July in the stadium a so-called championship tournament will be held on most afternoons and evenings. "Thrilling, daring, death-defying contests" are to be staged, and it appears that 200 horses, "wild buckers" and animals trained for roping and steer wrestling among them, will help to edify those who pay the price of admission. It is to be hoped that some of the more brutal elements that have often characterized such exhibitions in the past will be eliminated from this one. But at the last analysis the entire "show" does little more than appeal to the lower nature. It tends to arouse the "panem et circenses" appetite of the days of the Roman Empire. That such a feature of Old World barbarism should have become popular of late is a strange commentary on twentieth century civilization.

## Part of War's Panorama in China

War spreads out part of its cruel panorama these days for foreigners who own cottages, or rent temples, in the Western Hills, northwest of Peking. There they can view a phase of this baffling Chinese war from grand-stand seats—from their porches.

It is not fighting which one sees. That is over—for the present, at least. It took place, for the most part, on the other side of Peking, to the southeast. The Kuomintang (People's Nationalist Army) has long since evacuated. The capital and country roundabout are now overrun with the forces of Chang Tso-lin and his allies, Li Ching-lin and Chang Tsung-chang—little better than bandits.

I am spending a few days with friends in one of these hillside cottages. The hill slips down 300 feet below us, a rocky declivity. Hardly but short cedars find sustenance in cracked bowlders. The view is unobstructed.

On the plain, a quarter-mile away, is the village of Chang Hsin Lang, neatly compact inside its enveloping walls, sadly in need of repair. It contains scarce forty houses. Its people are the peasants who till the dry soil in the valley beneath us, a little valley of the great Chihli Plain, made by a slight bend in the line of hills.

At about eight o'clock this morning we saw, coming down the road from the east, a straggling line of gray-clad figures. The first to speak was a servant beside us, who exclaimed: "Ping lai-la!" (Soldiers come.) Presently we heard these words echoed from many places in the valley, clear and bell-like in the light spring air: "Ping lai-la!"

Then the spectacle began. Men and women at work in the surrounding fields suddenly straightened up. There was a rush toward the village. The plain, in a brief moment, was deserted, save for the slowly advancing column of soldiers, not more than thirty in all.

Then, in an incredibly short time, a line of people began issuing through a hole in the north wall of the village. They hurried through, all save the women running and all carrying something, or leading something, or driving something. Some had great matrolls on their backs. Others supported poles across their shoulders, each end weighted down with belongings. Others rode donkeys which, in some way or another, they made to trot. And there was one man who drove along, but not beyond their usual slow and majestic pace, a fleet of seven camels.

Perhaps fifty workers had rushed into the village from the fields. More than twice that number emerged, for women and children, left at home, had joined them. They alone did not run. They hobbled on their bound feet.

Presently there was the crack of drivers' whips, close at hand. The pigs and goats and sheep, and even chickens, gathered from odd places about the plain, were coming toward us, being driven in the direction of the upper slopes of the hills.

The last stragglers were leaving the village. It seemed like a squared-off ant hill into which a stone had been dropped—the inmates scurrying off in a wild race for safety.

The quiet of the peaceful valley—whose modest greens and browns we had watched, a little while before, lighting up under the rising sun—had been shattered. Loud voices rang out as men shouted to man, or called women and children to him for more compact family retreat.

The soldiers now had reached the village, and entered through the gate. Then for an hour or more there was no activity or sound on the countryside. It was almost ten o'clock when a few straggling gray-clads came out of the village, burdened with goods. Some led forgotten pigs by the time-honored method of a string tied to a kicking heel. Others bedrode donkeys, left behind in the haste of the villagers to get away.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

The Italian Government will shortly take the necessary steps to restore the Villa Napoleon, in the Island of Elba, the largest of the Tuscan Islands, which was the Emperor's second last residence, during his exile in that island. Although the villa is not generally known and is hardly ever visited by tourists, it has a great historical interest, and for many years contained a most interesting Napoleonic museum, arranged by Prince Demidoff, husband of Princess Matilda Bonaparte. In the Egyptian hall the inscription, "Ubi nunc Felix Napoleon," is still extant, and Napoleon himself proposed to found a model agricultural establishment there. Enio Maria Gray, a Fascist Deputy, who lately visited the island of Elba for the purpose of presiding over a Fascist congress, called the attention of the Italian Government to the state of abandonment and dilapidation into which the villa had been allowed to fall. The restoration of the villa will be made at the expense of the Italian Government.

Theatrical performances in the open air are becoming increasingly popular in Italy. During the summer months they take place in nearly every large town, wherever a site of natural beauty, that remains of a medieval castle or the ruins of a classical amphitheater offer a suitable stage-setting. The idea of open-air performances on a large scale originated with the success obtained by the production of classical plays arranged by Prof. Ettore Romagnoli in the Greek Theater of Syracuse. At first only the masterpieces of Greek dramas were produced, but gradually the repertoire was enlarged to include the works of other authors, and classical plays were given, together with modern productions. Thus the pine woods of Viareggio and the Palatine Hill in Rome offered most desirable backgrounds for a series of plays, which were given with unparalleled success. The forest of Pescara, in the Abruzzi, saw the setting of D'Annunzio's tragedy, "La Nave"; in the Roman amphitheater of Fiesole, Tasso's pastoral play, "Aminta," was given some years ago, and other works of Shakespeare, Schiller, Alfieri, Sen Benelli and classical Greek and Roman plays were produced in the amphitheatres of Verona and in the courtyard of the ancient castle "of the Falcon" at Brescia.

The program of classical performances, which were to be given this year in the beautiful amphitheater of Syracuse, has been canceled for reasons which have not been made public. For the first time, however, classical plays are to be staged in the Roman theater of Ostia, of the auditorium of which considerable remains are still extant. Two Greek plays are to be produced there this summer, and the artists have already begun rehearsing. This open-air theater, built in the early imperial period, has been restored several times, and its remains are in quite a ruinous condition. Scores of workmen are busily renovating the old structure, which will resume its impressive appearance in a short time.

The celebrations which will be held throughout Italy toward the close of the summer season in honor of the great Latin poet Virgil, the two thousandth anniversary of whose birth occurs this year, will culminate in two imposing manifestations at Mantua, in Lombardy, and at Naples. In the latter city, the famous grotto reputed to be the tomb of the great Latin author will be completely restored, and its formal opening to the public will be attended by representatives of the principal universities of Europe and of America. At Mantua a monument to Virgil will be erected in the principal square of the town, which will be appropriately called Piazza Virgiliana. The cost of the erection of this monument, a tardy recognition of the literary merits of a poet who made the name of Mantua famous throughout the ages, will be defrayed by a national subscription, to which the Italian Government is contributing 100,000 lire. Each town and village of Italy is offering its own share, and school children have shown

Not all the thirty or more soldiers who had entered had left again. The villagers in the hills waited. It is noon. The women and some of the men are here on the ridge, lying on the thin mattresses they dragged away with them. They are quietly gossiping among themselves, or talking with our servants, smiling, seemingly untroubled. It is war, and doubtless all of these kindly, simple people have gone through this experience some time before. They all keep watch, however, on the valley below. They await the departure of the last soldier.

Donkeys are tethered to near-by trees—in the shadows, not for the donkeys' comfort but the better to hide them in case some of the soldiery should take it into their heads to come farther in search of loot.

Many of the refugees, curiously enough, are squatted inside the screen netting that surrounds a tennis court on a small clearing halfway up the hillside. They have a pathetic belief that inside the wire netting they will be safe. For the waifhoar (foreigners) are always safe, as are their homes and their belongings. And does not this netting surround one of the play places of the foreigners?

Midway between the village and the foot of the hill is a well, the waters of which are drunk by the people of the little valley and by the foreigners on the hill. A peasant, caught and impressed to labor for the soldiers, makes his way across the intervening space to fill two five-gallon Standard Oil tins with water for them. So clear and still is the soft air that one hears the creek of the pulley as he lets the tins down into the water below.

One man from the hillside group of refugees goes to meet them there to make inquiries. How long does it seem likely the soldiers will remain? What damage have they done?

He returns presently to the hill with news, some of it grim and sordid, which he relates to the others as dispassionately as if making some idle remarks about the weather. But they will leave by nightfall for Patachu, a townlet about three-quarters of a mile east, whence they came and where their regimental commanders are quartered.

The sun sets behind the ridge to the west. Evening falls and the quiet seems more vivid than in the early morning. Swallows swoop about in their final wheelings before they shall find the nests they have imperceptibly built over our very doorway. An occasional ass brays. From a little house at the foot of the hill a man calls to workers building a house on the ridge to the east of us. Their workday is ended.

The soldiers have gone. Slowly the refugees make their way down the hill again and, at a faster pace, across the fields to find their homes. They are grateful, probably, that the soldiers have not done what they often do—set fire to the village. At least they still have roofs over them for the night.

The merchant of the village, we learn, is going to stay up tonight, moving whatever stock there may be left in his shop to a house high up on the hillside, the property of a missionary who is on leave at home in America. There he will store it until the soldiers shall have gone away from this general neighborhood.

As for the rest, they have nothing to store. They have their homes and what little they were able to bear away with them in the first flight. And most of the live stock of the village has been saved—for this day at least.

The moon rises. It illumines with glimmering sheen the little valley. Not a light is to be seen there. Perhaps the people feel that a mere candle glow might lure the soldiers back again.

A horse whinnies down in the gully. The house builders are sitting down around their outdoor kitchen stove at the foot of the hill. One of them is singing.

We sit on the porch and talk in whispers. R. R.

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Christian Science Monitor, the editor must remain sole judge of the suitability, and therefore undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts and opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Protection and Aid for Farmer Urged

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: At the opening of the session of Congress that has just closed, an eastern member was asked regarding farm relief prospects, and was reported to have replied as follows: "Oh, we will probably give the farmers a bag of peanuts and send them home satisfied."

Congress has now adjourned without having given any relief to agriculture, for the latter has refused to accept "the bag of peanuts" which was offered in the vote-getting Fess bill.

The real Farm Relief bill, the result of long study by competent economists, was rejected by the controlling element of the Republican Party without any consideration on the grounds that it was economically unsound, by which action the pledge of the Republican Party platform of 1924, which promised economic equality to agriculture, was definitely repudiated.

By all standards of economic law, of justice and humanity, the Government should give to the farmer the same degree of protection and aid now provided by it for the manufacturers, railroads, banks and labor, all of which receive protection and aid by virtue of the protective tariff, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Reserve Act and the Immigration Law.

For five years agriculture has been experiencing loss of soil fertility, with deterioration of operating equipment, and has been producing practically all farm products, which, according to modern cost accounting practice, have been sold, at the prices received by the farmers, at a great deal less than the actual cost of production. For every \$3 received by the middleman for farm products, the farmer only receives about \$1. So proper legislation would not only give to the farmer a fair price for what he produces, but would doubtless give to the consumer his food at a lower cost by eliminating the split in price between that which the farmer receives and that which the consumer pays.

Tens of thousands of abandoned farm homes, broken families and the loss of lifetime savings by hard-working people least able to stand it, with the wrecking of the agricultural industry, the biggest in the United States and the one which has always been the mainstay of the country's prosperity and patriotism, should mean something.

If agriculture is allowed to be completely and hopelessly wrecked, then the prosperity of the entire country is likely eventually to fall with it. C. F. M. Chicago, Ill.